FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE MORNING STAR
CALENDAR
LIDA
SEPTEMBER
SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30

For Almanac—September 8

Sun Rises	5.36 A M
Sun Sets	6.18 P M
Day's Length	12 h 42 m
High Water at Southport	7 41 A M
High Water at Wilmington	9.84 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 8.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 74°, 8 p. m., 74°, maximum, 84°; minimum, 71°; mean, 78°

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month up to date, 01.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Generally fair; slightly warmer; northwesterly winds.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in the extreme Northwest and risen slightly or remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The temperature will rise in the Atlantic States and will fall decidedly in the Middle and Upper Missouri valleys.

OUTLINES.

Arkansas Democrats claim the election of their candidate for Governor by 45,000 plurality. —— Hon. Clark Howell, of the National Democratic Committee, says indications in Georgia point to a tremendous majority for Bryan; he considers North Carolina and Kentucky as the only doubtful Southern States and says there is no reason to fear that Bryan will not carry all of the far Western States. —— The State crop bulletin says but little improvement is now possible in crop conditions; the peanut crop is cut short by drought, rice is only ordinary and tobacco continues poor. —— Tom Watson, of Georgia, Populist candidate for Vice President, addressed an audience of 5 000 people at Dallas, Texas; he was severe in his denunciations of the Democratic party, but said nothing against the Republicans. —— Mr. Bryan made a speech at the big labor celebration at Chicago yesterday. —— Near Hamlet, N. C., two negroes enticed a farmer away from his house and beat him into insensibility, after which they returned to the house and outraged his wife and then fled to the swamp.

We present our compliments to those four Irish Washington policemen who refused to tote Li Hung Chang in his sedan.

Hon. Mark Hanna is very much pleased with the output of the Indianapolis Aid Society. He says "It will help us very much."

The Philadelphia *Times* has placed its readers under lasting obligations by printing a cut of Li Hung's yellow jacket. It is a queer cut jacket, too.

Li Hung thinks there are too many political parties in this country. In China there is only one and Li constitutes a very large-sized majority of that.

Gen. Bragg is mad. He says Senator Palmer buncoed him. But this need not prevent Gen. Bragg from whooping it up on the sly for Maj. McKinley.

Ex-Governor Flower, of New York, has never felt quite like himself since that Watertown Democratic convention sat down on him and flattened him out so.

The New York *Advertiser*, Rep., calls them "our esteemed Democratic allies of Syracuse and Indianapolis," but reminds "our esteemed allies" that they must not expect Mr. McKinley to sing low on the tariff.

The New York *Sun* has actually discovered that there is treason behind Mr. Bryan. Is Bro. Dana getting into his dotage, or has the sudden summersault he has taken into the McKinley camp addled his brains?

Some of the so-called Democratic gold organs are devoting much space to show that Wm. J. Bryan is not a Democrat. If this were so, what right have they to object to him on that account, when they are kicking clear out of the traces?

The grain shipments from New Orleans have increased from 4,357,261 bushels in 1894–95 to 22,732,625 in 1895–96. These shipments were made, according to the *Times-Democrat*, from which we take these figures, direct to not less than thirty-one ports. The principal shipment was of corn of which there were 20,902,184 bushels, compared with 2,833,935 bushels for 1894–95.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 144. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,979

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, is very wrathy at Senator Palmer for Ah Sining him out of that nomination at Indianapolis, but yet this man, who poses as a man who is trying to "save the Democratic" party from itself, boasts, although he was floored, that "the National Democratic party (grand larceny) will control votes enough in the coming election to insure the election of McKinley." They all admit that this is what they are working for and yet have the effrontery to ask Democrats to aid them in their treacherous work.

In his speech at Rutherfordton Candidate Guthrie paid his respects to Candidate Russell for declining to go before the people with him and Cyrus B. Watson. He remarked that a candidate who was afraid to go before the people in a joint discussion, lest it might provoke disturbances, has no business to run for Governor, and he was about right.

"The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection, and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now," declares Mr. McKinley, and yet the engineers of the Indianapolis convention, who denounce protection, are doing their level best to elect McKinley and are loud in their predictions of his election.

Mr. Stutzke's prediction about the world coming to an end didn't materialize. But he made the mistake of fixing it on the same day the Indianapolis McKinley Aid Society met. Mr. Eckels would never permit the world to come to an end before that side show exhibited.

Was it "curiosity" that made three thousand people stand in a drenching rain to hear Mr. Bryan at Milwaukee, and wouldn't let him cut his speech short? That's the kind of "curiosity" that will bring millions of men to the polls to vote for Bryan in November.

The Washington *Times*, g. o., says the Indianapolis platform is "a platform that does not lie." But it is very flat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D O'CONNOR—Store for rent.
D L GORE—Fish and fish barrels.
MASONIC—Meeting St. John's Lodge

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. C. P. Johnson, of Clinton, is a visitor in the city.

— Mr. A. D. Myers, of Portsmouth, Va., is in the city.

— Miss Mattie Strauss left yesterday to visit friends at Catherine Lake.

— Mr. W. P. Oldham, Jr., and his bride, returned yesterday from Raleigh.

— Mr. Chas. P. Mebane, Jr., has a position with the Inter-State Telephone Co.

— Mr. Geo. Baldwin and Mr. Clayton Moore have gone to Raleigh on a visit.

— Miss Pearl Galloway has gone to Greensboro to attend the Female College.

— Mr. E. E. Gorham, of Fayetteville, was among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Edw. C. White, manager of the "Other Man's Wife" company, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. L. H. Gibbs, of Troy, N. Y., member of the firm of Powers, Gibbs & Co., is in the city.

— Mr. C. F. Brown, of Meeks, Ga., is in Wilmington to spend a few weeks with relatives,

— Mr. Oscar B. Wright, formerly of this city but now of Jacksonville, Fla., is here on a visit.

— Capt. G. G. Lynch, of Florence, S. C., trainmaster for the A. C. L., was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. A. A. McLean, of Gastonia, after spending a few days in the city, returned home yesterday,

— Mr. Thos. C. Lewis is spending a few days at Blowing Rock, and Mr. Thos. C. Lewis, Jr., is visiting relatives at Fayetteville.

— Mr. J. H. Rehder, of the firm of J. H. Rehder & Co., left last night for New York to buy a stock of dry goods, clothing and notions.

— Miss Effie Gillican, who has been here on a visit to the family of Capt. Jno. T. Harper, returned to Homerville, Ga., yesterday.

— Mr. F. A. Ward, of the Atlantic Coast Line Traffic Department, has returned from a ten days' vacation, spent with his family at Richmond, Va., his old home.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Yesterday was Labor Day—at the STAR office.

— The Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon in regular monthly session.

— The steamer *Wilmington* took a large number of excursionists to the Beach yesterday.

— The receipts of cotton yesterday were 1,507 bales; against 35 bales the same date last year.

— The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange will be held to day at 11 a. m.

— The Indianapolis mass meeting nominated a war ticket—two Major Generals. But there are no privates.

— The Young People's Association of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church will meet to-night at 8 o'clock.

— A typographical error made the STAR of Sunday say the Democratic primaries would be held on the 16th. It should have been the 15th.

— Hon. R. B. Glenn will speak at La Grange to-morrow; at Newbern at night, same date; at Kinston Thursday, and at Scotland Neck Friday.

— The new drawing room scene used in the first act of "Jim the Penman," is an excellent piece of work and was much admired last night.

— All the Republican papers and leaders praise the Third Party ticket nominated at Indianapolis. Of course, of course. They know their friends.

— Mr. Edward White, advance agent for the 'Other Man's Wife Co.," was in the city yesterday, making arrangements for the coming of the company next Monday evening.

— W. C. Douglass, Democratic candidate for Elector-at-Large, will speak at Hope Mills, Cumberland county, Sept. 11th, and at Red Springs, Robeson county, Sept. 12th.

— There is much talk about "leading business men" and "leading politicians" favoring the Indianapolis ticket. Yes, that's the trouble. They are all leaders, and have no followers.

— There is to be a new registration this year only where a change in precincts has been made. Voters can register only four days, to-wit: September 26th, October 3rd, 10th and 17th. October 24th is challenge day.

— Will West and some of the Carolina Beach residents are contemplating sending out a large number of invitations for a trip to the Beach and oyster roast next Thursday to the patrons of that Summer resort during this season.

— Mark Hannachist says of the Indianapolis decoy ticket: "I am satisfied the Republicans will be benefitted by it." Why, certainly. The leaders admit that the ticket is to be run for that purpose. "And that's what's the matter with Hanna."

— At a meeting of Zeb Vance Division Uniform Rank K. of P. last Friday night Lieut. W. F. Robertson was elected captain and Mr. J. R. Turrentine, Jr., lieutenant. The Division will resume drills for the Winter and is in a flourishing condition.

— The A. C. L. people say there is less noise and confusion now at their depot than has ever been known before, and give credit to police officer J. A. Sutton for this change of affairs. In fact, they pay him quite a compliment regarding the way he performs his duty.

— The Republican Aid Society, it is reported, will place no electoral ticket in the field in Maryland. This is to try to force Democrats who do not favor free silver to vote for McKinley. The STAR believes the same policy will be pursued in North Carolina; but neither money nor trickery can defeat Bryan in the State.

Fire in a Naval Stores Yard.

A large kettle of pitch boiled over, blazed up and set fire to a small shed on the naval stores yard of Mr. M. J. Heyer, on the west side of the river, opposite the city, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. An alarm was given by the steam tug *Marion*, Capt. Edgar Williams, and the *Navassa*, Capt. James H. Williams. The latter secured a lighter and went immediately to the Market street dock, and carried the Adrian engine and some of the members of Howard Relief No. 1, to the fire. In the meantime, the *Marion* carried over some six hundred feet of hose and a number of firemen, and in a short time had a stream from the tug's pumps on the blaze. The fire was soon under control, and was finally extinguished about 3 o'clock. The loss is about $150; uninsured.

The Chief of the Fire Department appreciates the services rendered by Capt. Williams, of the tug *Marion*.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—332 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 3 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—486 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 106 bbls rosin, 35 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—187 bales cotton, 32 casks spirits turpentine, 35 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar, 27 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—490 bales cotton, 191 bbls rosin.

Steamer D Murchison—69 bales cotton, 131 casks spirits turpentine, 72 bbls tar, 49 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 1,507 bales; spirits turpentine, 175 casks; rosin, 333 bbls; tar, 118 bbls; crude turpentine, 86 bbls.

— Mrs. Jas. Sprunt has returned from an extended European tour.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Jurors for the Criminal and Superior Courts.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover county was held yesterday afternoon in the room of the Board at the court house. Present, Commissioners H. A. Bagg (chairman), B. G. Worth, D. McEachern, B. S. Montford.

County Treasurer Van Amringe submitted report showing balance on hand to the credit of the general, special and educational fund, $11,684.63.

Register of Deeds Haar also submitted report, showing twelve licenses to marry issued during the month of August.

On motion the services of John Crnadel as superintendent of Oak Grove cemetery were dispensed with and Henry Gerdes was appointed in his place.

Dr. J. C. Shepard, superintendent of health, tendered his report, which was read and approved. The sanitary condition of the jail and county home he says is good. The jail is much crowded; in the home there are twenty nine inmates.

On motion it was ordered that all delinquents be allowed to list their property without payment of double tax, provided the taxes are paid at the time of listing; but the order to be null and void on and after November 1st, 1896.

Applications for reductions of valuation of property of A. J. DeRosset in block 165, and property of estate of W. G. Fowler in block 136, having been referred to the Board of Assessors, and the said Board having declined to make any reduction, on motion the Board received and adopted the report of the assessors.

The Board concurred in the action of the assessors and list takers in regard to the valuation of stock of the Atlantic National bank and the National Bank of Wilmington.

The jury list was revised, and jurors for the October term of the Criminal Court, and also the September term of the Superior Court, were drawn as follows:

SUPERIOR COURT.

First Week—Geo. T. Hewlett, E. D. Wessell, Jas. M. Forshee, Wm. A. Johnson, J. M. Bryan, Samuel G. Hall, M. Braddy, Sigmund Bear, L. Sellers, J. H. Harper, John M. Williams, T. B. Casteen, P. L. Bridgers, W. L. Tharp, L. H. Vollers, S. H. Burtt, B. F. Ramsey, R. B. Davis, Jr., R. H. Beason, G. J. McClammy, Ed. Norgood, G. H. Davis, T. Wright Meares, C. F. Joyce, T. C. Lewis, Noble Melton, L. H. Burnett, Geo. W. Gates, G. A. Peterson, G. F. Rulfs Jr., John Harwick, J. F. Mason, Z. E. Murrill, W. W. Sellers, J. J. Milton, W. S. Walker.

Second Week—Isaac Bear, Charles Blomme, J. B Newkirk, Jas. L. Weston, S. J. Ellis; R. M. Wescott, D. F. McCulloch, H. L. Horne, D. J. Morgan, C. H. Eden, B. M. Wilson, J. G. W. Tienken, T. W. Clawson, C. S. Spence, S. J. Sneeden, E. S. Buck, Robert B. Burriss, G. W. Watters.

OCTOBER TERM CRIMINAL COURT.

D. O'Connor, John W. Reilly, W. F. Robertson, A. Robertson, W. M. Collins, Sam Jones, J. O. Wiggs, John Anderson, H. W. Mason, E. T. Coghill, William Piver, John E. Wilkinson, C. W. Caldwell, Robert Carter, I. H. Weil, D. T. Grotgen, Jr., George H. C. Heyer, M. E. Shields, T. J. Rivenbark, D. D. George, P. F. Duffy, Myram McCall, D. H. Wilder, Ira C. Williams, A. S. Holden, E. V. Elwell, H. C. Merritt, G. R. Holt, B. Kelly, D. J. Fergus, J. W. Pierson, M. D. Croom, W. G. Hawkins, John H. Rourk, J. A. Lockfaw, George W. Carter.

BOLD HIGHWAYMAN.

A Lady Robbed of Her Purse in Broad Daylight on a Public Thoroughfare.

A lady was assailed and robbed by a negro man about half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, on one of the most public thoroughfares of the city.

The lady—Miss M. Belle Herring—was on the way from her home to Watson's crockery store, where she is employed. Near the corner of Second and Mulberry streets, an unknown negro man who was standing idly on the sidewalk suddenly seized her by the arm and, grasping her purse, wrenched it out of her hand and ran. Miss Herring screamed and a crowd quickly assembled, but the negro had escaped. The pocketbook contained $3 50 in change.

Several gentlemen, in conversation with a STAR reporter yesterday, said they would give $3 apiece to a detective or policeman who would capture the scoundrel.

Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Thos. D. Meares, Supreme Master of Exchequer of the Supreme Lodge K. of P. of the World, will arrive here from Cleveland, O., over the A. C. L., at 5.45 p. m. to-day and will be met at the depot by the chairmen of committees from the four lodges of this city, and Zeb Vance Division, Uniform Rank, who will escort him to his home. Next Monday night a reception will be held in Mr. Meares' honor, at Castle Hall, presided over by Grand Chancellor Washington Catlett, who will deliver an address of welcome.

The chairmen of the committees who will meet Mr. Meares are: Stonewall, J. J Hopkins; Clarendon, Walker Taylor; Germania, S. Behrends; Jefferson, H. E. Bonitz; Uniform Rank, W. F. Robertson.

A Sweet Mess.

The Republican convention of Anson county nominated a negro for the Legislature, and for county commissioners all the nominees are negroes. They also indorsed part of the Populist county ticket. Under the new law, only three commissioners are to be elected. Isn't it about time for the Democrats of North Carolina to be organizing? A full board of negro commissioners for Anson county! Is that what we are coming to?

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF.

And Used a Hammer in an Attempt to Crush Her Skull.

An attempt at suicide in a most horrible manner, was made yesterday by a white woman.

On the 22nd of last month, Julia Potter, a woman of the town, swore out a warrant before Justice Bunting for the arrest of one Wm. Watson, charging him with trespass. At the trial Watson was discharged, and the prosecutrix was required to pay the costs of the action. Justice Bunting recognized her, to appear at some future time and pay him. As the time for payment had expired Justice Bunting yesterday issued an alias warrant for her, which was placed in the hands of Constable J. W. Millis to be served. Constable Millis went out to Julia Potter's house, on Castle street, between Ninth and Tenth, to serve the paper. The Potter woman told the constable that she thought the matter had been settled. Constable Millis informed her that it had not, and she then asked him to wait until she dressed, which he agreed to do. She went upstairs and after a little while came down, got a hammer and returned upstairs. Constable Millis waited a reasonable length of time and then remarked to a woman who was present that Julia must have fallen asleep. The woman went upstairs and immediately called for Mr. Millis, who went up to the room and found Julia Potter lying face downward on the floor, which was covered with blood, as was also a bed in the room and a hammer. Constable Millis examined the woman and found that the top of her head was beaten into a palp from which the blood was running. There were also several cuts and bruises on her forehead Drs. Shepard and Russell were called in and dressed the wounds.

Dr. Shepard informed a STAR reporter last evening that she was getting along nicely; that there had been concussion of the brain, but it had passed off.

It is supposed that when Constable Mills went to arrest her she resolved to take her life.

OPERA HOUSE.

A Fine Presentation of the Drama, "Jim, the Penman."

The presentation of Sir Charles Young's famous society drama, "Jim, the Penman," by the D. A. Bonta Co., at the Opera House last evening was eminently successful, and the frequent applause of the audience showed conclusively their appreciation.

Mr. F. C. Bangs, an old Wilmington favorite, was the quintessence of all that could be desired in "Jim, the Penman," the man of two lives. His voice is clear and strong, and his whole conception of the character was excellent, his final scene being a magnificent piece of work. Mr. Edward Perry, as *Capt. Redwood*, who was a member of the company in the original London production, was especially good, and had the audience with him throughout the rendition of the play.

Miss Marie Edith Rice, as *Nina Ralston*, the heroine, proved herself to be an actress of inestimable value and exactly suited to the character she portrays, her finished method and firm touch being noticeable throughout the entire play.

The *Agnes* of Miss Frances Seers was very good, while Mr. Henry Bangs' cleverness in his conception of the character of *Percival* was much admired. The *Drellincourt* of Mr. Edwin Meyer was very efficient, and the *Hartfield* of Mr. Harry Eytinge displayed the villain who has a victim in his power.

The other members of the company were all that could be desired, and should the troupe ever journey this way again a crowded house will, no doubt, greet them.

BURGLARS FOILED

In an Attempt to Break Into a Grocery Store —One of Them Shot.

Mr. Carl Kuhl, son of police officer Kuhl, is proprietor of a small grocery store, corner of Sixth and Nixon streets. He sleeps in a room in rear of the store. Last Sunday morning about 3 o'clock he was awakened by a little dog he keeps in his room at night, and realized that some one was trying to break into the store by forcing one of the windows. He fired a shot through the closed window and blinds, and the burglars decamped.

Yesterday morning J. D. Anderson, colored, called on Dr. Reynolds, a colored physician, to attend a colored youth named Wm. Bell. The Doctor responded to the call and found Bell suffering with a wound in the head made by a pistol ball. It was only a scalp wound, however, and the ball was found and extracted. Bell said that one of his companions had shot him accidentally Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, in East Wilmington. The police learned of the shooting last night, but had not ascertained the whereabouts of Bell.

Death of Mrs. G. J. McMillan.

One of the saddest deaths which has occurred in this city was that of Mrs. Augusta McMillan, wife of Mr. G. J. McMillan, a clerk in Messrs. C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s dry goods house, and daughter of Mr. F. W. Ortmann, who passed away at 10.30 o'clock last night. She had been sick only since Friday. She was in the 26 h year of her age and was married only eight months ago. She was a consistent member of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and leaves a host of friends to regret her early death. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the residence on Princess street, thence to St. Paul's Church, and the interment will be in Oakdale cemetery.

— Messrs. J. F. Parker, New London; O. N. Betts, Raleigh; F. P. Turner, Charlotte, and W. S. Covington, Lenoir, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

RALE GH NEWS BUDGET.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED SHORTLY.

Three Full State Tickets Will Probably be in the Field by the Close of the Week—The Question of Fusion—Railway Commission in Session.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 7.

Important political developments will be the future of the week in North Carolina. It is expected that the week will close with three full State tickets in the field, after having gone through the wrenching machines of various executive committees.

The Republicans will certainly doctor their ticket at the meeting of their committee here Tuesday. Friday, the Populist committee meets for the first time since their State Convention, and many important matters will engage the committee's attention. The completion of the State ticket, which was "gapped" at the State Convention, is a job which is harassing the politicians. Otho Wilson says none but Populists will be put on the ticket, and furthermore he says that no slate has been arranged. Otho should know. He is Butler's adjutant. Wilson's movements at present from one section of the State to another would tangle an expert detective. He is Butler's commissioned officer and he carries secrets that cannot be entrusted to the mail.

As I stated some weeks ago, the question of fusion on electors between Republicans and Populists rests almost entirely with the Populist executive committee. The position of the Democrats is well known in respect to electoral fusion, but the Populists have held variable positions relative to the question. It is expected that more light will be thrown upon the fusion question Friday, and that definite action will follow.

The marriage of Miss Mattie Allen, daughter of Mr. Jacob S. Allen, and Mr. W. P. Oldham, Jr., which occurred August 1st, was not made known to Miss Allen's friends and parents in this city until Saturday. Of course such a bit of romance came as a great surprise.

The Railway Commission is in session to-day.

The New "Eight Bells" To-morrow Night

"Eight Bells," that successful, nautical, pantomimic comedy, which the Brothers Byrne are responsible for, will be presented at the Opera House to-morrow night. The new "Eight Bells" shows great improvement over its predecessor in this line, the sensational features being much stronger in every way. One can hardly appreciate the scene of a ship completely turning round unless the ship in "Eight Bells" is seen, and the conviction will come that no more howlingly funny act was ever devised. It is not to the lines of the play, but to the clever gymnastic work of the brothers, who continue the life of the performance, aided by a well balanced company, that the success of the comedy is attributable. From the rise of the first to the fall of the last curtain, everybody is working and working hard. It is go from beginning to end, and so humorous are some of the situations that the audience shows a disposition to resent the excellence of the performance, for laughter toward the close suggests the explosive sounds from tired lungs and throats. In the production this season there is a great improvement, showing a desire on the part of the Brothers Byrne to keep the comedy up to its original attractiveness, and they succeed in giving a very entertaining and "catchy" performance. Taken in its entirety the new "Eight Bells" is a nautical wonder and deserves its success. Seats on sale this morning at Yates'.

REGISTRARS OF ELECTION

Appointed for Precincts in New Hanover County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover county.

I, Jno. D. Taylor, Clerk Superior Court, New Hanover county, do hereby certify that the following have been appointed Registrars for their respective precincts for the ensuing election, to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1896:

Wilmington Township—First Division—First Ward, A. M. Pate, W. J. Harriss, Joseph Cumber; Second Division—First Ward, Chas. M. Harriss, I H. Brown, W. J. Burney; Third Division—First Ward, Willie Rehder, Owen D. Telfair, W. J. Orr; Fourth Division—First Ward, J. T. James, J. S. W. Eagles, N. A. Franks; Fifth Division—First Ward, Chas. Kunold, R. H. Bunting, B. F. Pickett.

Second Ward, Wallace H. Styron, Jno. W. Galloway, C. S. Garrell.

Third Ward—First Division, B. W. Durham, A. C. Penton, G. W. Pickett; Third Ward—Second Division, Samuel Hall, M. C. Hargrove, Claud Frederick.

Fourth Ward—First Division, T. J. Pickett, John McRae, O. A. Wiggins; Second Division, Richard L. Dixon, A. J. Hewlett, J. A. Hewlett.

Fifth Ward—First Division, A. J Smith, James Lochlin, D. J. Benson; Second Division, J. J. Bell, Geo. T. Littleton, Rev. Jas. M. King; Third Division, Joseph H Hanby, W. H. Penny, I. M. King, Jr.; Fourth Division, J W. McCartney, C. W. Norwood, T. F. Bell.

Cape Fear Township—R. W. Bordeaux, Thos. Watson, C. C. Bordeaux.

Harnett Township—B. B. Humphrey, Jordan Nixon, C. R. Mason.

Masonboro Township—W. G. Fergus, Elijah Orrell, LaFayette Southerland.

Federal Point Township—Jno. A. Biddle, Geo. E. Green, W. H. Williams.

JNO. D. TAYLOR,
Clerk Superior Court New Hanover Co.
September 7th, 1896.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for alway ins advance.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents. tf

DO YOU TAKE IT?

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that is opposed to the single gold standard, that favors the free coinage of silver on an exact equality with gold, and that does not hesitate to speak its sentiments openly and fearlessly? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

If you will invest $1 25 in a trial subscription of three months you will have ample opportunity to form a fair judgment of the merits of THE MORNING STAR.

BRYAN'S ITINERARY.

Will Make His First Speech in North Carolina at Asheville and the Last at Weldon—He Will Not Visit Wilmington.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 7.—The following is the official itinerary for speeches in of Bryan North Carolina:

Leave Asheville 5 p. m. September 16th, arrive at Hickory 8 p. m.; leave Hickory 9 p. m., arrive Statesville 10 p. m.; leave Statesville 10.15, arrive Charlotte 11.45; leave Charlotte 9.30 a. m., arrive Salisbury 11 a. m.; leave Salisbury 11.15 a. m., arrive Greensboro 12 45 p. m.; leave Greensboro, 3 p. m., arrive Durham 5 30 p. m.; leave Durham 6 p. m., arrive Raleigh 7 p. m.; leave Raleigh 9 p. m., arrive Selma 10 p. m.; arrive Goldsboro 11 p. m.; leave Goldsboro 10 30 a. m., September 18th, arrive Wilson 11.30 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 1 23 p. m., leave Rocky Mount 2.17 on regular schedule, arrive Weldon 3.32 p. m.

The principal speeches will be made at Asheville, Hickory, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro and Rocky Mount.

The train will stop for three minutes at Marion, Morganton, Moorsville, Concord, Lexington and Burlington, and at no other points.

The following compose the reception committee: J. S. Carr, Durham; David K. Wright, Raleigh; John D. Bellamy, Jr., Wilmington; Wm. H. Green, Franklington; H. C. Jones, Charlotte; James A. Bryan, Newbern; C. D. McIver, Greensboro; Thomas G. Skinner, Hertford; Noah Rose, Lagrange; Isaac E Green; Weldon; Lee S. Overman, Salisbury; John W. Hams, Winston; Fred. Phillips, Tarboro; John S. Cunningham, Cunningham; John H. Small, Washington; W. R. Allen, Goldsboro; T. J. Allison, Statesville; Geo. S. Powell, Asheville; R. T. Bennett, Wadesboro; Jas. A. Moore, Williamson; Benehan Cameron, Stagville; J. C. Hackett, Wilkesboro; J. D. McNeill, Fayetteville.

Members of the State, Central and Executive Committees are invited to join the Bryan itinerary at such places as they find convenient.

Chairman Ayer says he will go to Asheville to meet Mr. Bryan. He says he has asked all Populists to meet Mr. Bryan at the speaking points in the State.

There are some Republicans who favor substituting J. F. Mewborne, Populist Senator from Lenoir, for Lieutenant Governor, in place of Col. Dockery, at the committee meeting to-morrow.

DIED.

MCMILLAN—In this city, September 7th, at 10.15 p. m., AUGUSTA, be oved wife of G. J. McMillan, and daughter of F. W. and C. Ortmann, aged 26 years, 1 month and 27 days.

Funeral this day at 5 p. m, from residence to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church and thence to Oakdale Cemetery. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.

Regular monthly communication this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

WM. M. POISSON,
sep 8 1t Secretary.

For Rent,

THE STORE No. 106 NORTH Water street, now occupied by J. L. Croom & Co. Apply to

D. O'CONNOR,
sep 8 3t Real Estate Agent.

City Taxes For 1896

ARE NOW DUE AND PAYABLE. IF MORE convenient to Tax-payers, partial payments of Taxes will be received, if full amount is paid within the time allowed by law.

FREDERICK B. RICE,
sep 6 tf Treasurer and Tax Collector.

OPERA HOUSE,

Wednesday Evening, September 9th.

THE THREE WORLD FAMED
Brothers Byrne
in their enormously successful spectacular production
THE NEW EIGHT BELLS.

See the Wonderful Revolving Ship.
See the Amusing Carriage Ride.
See the Famous Byrne Troupe of Acrobats.
A gigantic production full of novelties. sep 6 3t

Fish and Fish Barrels.

100 Barrels MULLETS.
800 Empty Fish BARRELS.
500 Bushels PEANUTS.
150 Boxes CHEESE.
5000 Sacks SALT.

Also Crackers, Can Goods, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and other goods.

D. L. Gore.
sep 8 tf

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

REDUCED TO $5.00.

BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DO YOU WANT

TO SEE

One of the Cheapest and Prettiest Line of

RUGS

ever shown in the city? If so, take a look at our large

Show Windows.

Prices 65c to $2 50.

Just received forty newest designs of Brussell and Moquet

Carpets.

Lowest prices.

Fall and Winter Samples

CLOTHING.

Suits to Order $12.50 and Up.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

617 & 619 North Fourth Street. Phone 118.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 and upwards. aug 30 tf

Buy Your

BLANK BOOKS

AND

Office Stationery

FROM

C. W. Yates & Co.

We claim to sell as low as the lowest.

Try us before sending your orders abroad.

A FINE LOT OF

PICTURES AND MOULDINGS

just received.

Now is the time to buy WALL PAPER. New, fresh stock to select from.

C. W. Yates & Co.,

aug 23 tf Wilmington. N. C.

School Shoes.

We have been thinking about your Children's SHOES, School Shoes particularly. If you want a good serviceable Shoe for your son, one that will out wear any Shoe you can get, try a pair of our Boys' Kangaroo Calf Lace Shoes with sole leather tips at $1.25 and $1.50. Try one pair and you'll buy no other.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

sep 6 tf

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

Southerland & Cowan,

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50 Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Bulbs, Bulbs.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW AND GET THE CHOICE.

JAMES D. NUTT,

sep 6 tf THE DRUGGIST.

Carolina Beach.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 31st, the Steamer Wilmington will leave for Carolina Beach 9.30 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. Leave Beach 7 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.

aug 30 tf J. W. HARPER.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1896

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.
FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.
FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.
FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY, of Burke,
GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1st District—W. H. Lucas, of Hyde.
2d " F. A. Woodard, of Wilson.
3d " Frank Thompson, Onslow.
4th " E. W. Pou, of Johnston.
5th " W. W. Kitchin, of Person.
6th " Jas A. Lockhart, of Anson.
7th " S. J. Pemberton, of Stanly.
8th " R. A. Doughton Alleghany
9th " Jos. S. Adams, Buncombe,

☞ COCKRAN ON SLAVEHOLDERS.—Will you submit to this conspiracy between the professional farmers, the farmers who cultivate the quarrels of their neighbhrs, farmers who labor with their jaws, Populist agitators of the West, and the unreconciled slave-holders of the South? This is a conspiracy between professional farmers, who want to pay low wages, and the unreconciled slave-holders, who would like to pay no wages at all.—(Extract from the speech of Bourke Cockran, delivered in New York August 18th.)

Every Democratic paper should print, and every Democratic speaker should read to his audiences, the following letter written by President Cleveland in 1892 to the editor of the Atlanta *Constitution:*

"GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD BAY, Mass., July 16, 1892.—Clark Howell, Esq.—My Dear Sir: The receipt of your recent letter has gratified me exceedingly. It has a tone of true Democracy about it, and is pervaded with the sort of Democratic frankness which is very pleasing.

"I think the underlying principles of party organization is what you so admirably express as an acceptance of the arbitrament of the National Convention. On the other hand, it is as fully the duty of one opposed to shut his mind and heart to any feeling of irritation or resentment that might be allowed to grow out of opposition based upon honest judgment and a conscientious desire for party success.

"I am not surprised, though I am gratified by the announcement that from this time to the close of the campaign your own service and the invaluable influence of the *Constitution* will be devoted to the fight for Democratic success. It honestly seems to me that Democrats who are not at this time loyal to the cause are recreant to their country.

"Personal advancement of man is nothing; the triumph of the principles we advocate is everything.

"Hoping that we may congratulate each other on a a glorious result in November, I am, yours sincerely,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

ARE THEY HONEST?

There are, no doubt, among the adherents of the gold standard in this country many who are honest, and firmly believe that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would not be a good thing for them nor for this country. They have been influenced more or less to this conclusion by the exaggerated representations of the interested advocates of the single gold standard, who misrepresent the motives and intentions of the friends of free silver, and put credence in the predictions of disaster which will result from free coinage if that become the policy of the Government.

But are the leaders in the opposition to silver, those men who engineered that meeting at Indianapolis which was called to nominate a ticket to draw away votes from the Democratic party and help beat Bryan, are they honest?

Are they honest in putting up a ticket which they do not expect to elect, for the express purpose of electing a man whom they not have the courage to endorse or say should be elected?

They prefer McKinley and Hobart to Bryan and Sewall, and why wouldn't it have been the more honest and manly thing for them to do, to say that while they did not approve of the tariff policy favored by the Republican platform they considered that a subordinate issue, and that as the Republican platform was more in accord with their ideas on the money question, and that was the great and absorbing question, they would support McKinley on that issue, without reference to or acquiescence in his protective heresies?

They could have done this without going through the transparent mockery of putting up a decoy ticket, and still maintained their claim to being Democrats quite as well and even better than they can now, and it would have been much the more creditable and respectable course for them to have pursued.

Honest men do not resort to sneaking, indirect methods to do what they have not the courage to do openly.

That they put up this decoy ticket to help elect McKinley is virtually admitted by the chief promoters of that Indianapolis McKinley Aid Society. Several of them have spoken so freely as to leave no doubt on that.

Mr. Whitney some time ago declared that McKinley would carry New York by a majority of 100,000. Col. Fellows, who was one of the principal speakers at Indianapolis, said McKinley would carry Indiana by from 100,600 to 200,000 majority. Mr. Eckels went on record with the large-sized prediction that McKinley would carry Illinois by 100,000 majority, and Gen. Bragg, who aspired to be the Presidential standard-bearer of the saffron hued kickers, although he was very much disgruntled by his defeat, said after the decoys were put up, that they did not expect to be able to elect any of their electors in Wisconsin, but they hoped to take votes enough away from the Bryan electors to give the State to McKinley. Not one of these nor any others ever expressed the faintest hope that they could elect any of the output of that convention in any State. Their only hope and confessed purpose is to aid McKinley by a flank movement.

Is that honest?

Is that the way for honest men to do; honest "Democrats" who parade their honesty and make a special boast of it in comparison with the Democrats whom they are fighting, who have the courage of their convictions and declare candidly and honestly for them, who fight openly and not under cover?

But they showed their lack of honesty in another way. In their platform they declare for *gold* and for silver only as a money of convenience in the ordinary transactions, a mere subsidiary money. They made no reference whatever to "international agreement," declining to go even as far as the Republican platform did, for that declared for free coinage on international agreement and pledged the party, if restored to power, to labor to bring that about.

When Mr. Whitney and others went to Chicago they implored the majority of the convention not to declare absolutely for free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, as that would delay the "international agreement" that was sure to come in the near future, as European sentiment was moving in that direction. They professed to be very anxious to see bimetallism re established, and opposed taking action by the convention on the ground that by anticipating the action of other nations we would cause those nations to move more slowly, or prevent them from moving. The fact that they make no declaration for international bimetallism now shows that they were attempting to repeat the deception of 1892, and run in the same rut the Republicans at St. Louis got into.

They were international bimetallists then, and now when they see nothing to be accomplished by that fake they throw off the disguise, come out in their true colors for gold, and insist that silver must retain its present degraded position.

Were they honest at Chicago? If not honest then what right have they now to making pretence to honesty and ask honest people to follow them and do as they say?

They show their dishonesty in coming out flatly for gold now, after professing to be friendly to bimetallism then, and they show it again by putting up a decoy ticket and helping to elect McKinley by flying a banner on which they have the audacity to inscribe Democracy.

GREAT TARIFF REFORMERS.

The men who, in the disguise of Democrats, met at Indianapolis and went through the performance of putting up a couple of decoys, were not entirely devoid of humor, although they were in cold-blooded earnest in playing the decoy business. The humor occurs in the following, denouncing the Chicago convention: "They abandon for Re-Republican allies the cause of tariff reform to court the favor of the protectionists to their fiscal heresy." This is not true, for the Chicago convention did not abandon tariff reform, as will be seen by the following plank of the Chicago platform:

We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned in national elections, and which enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax.

But if it were true the colossal ridiculousness of this arraignment looms up when we remember that every one of the Democratic Senators who in the last Congress stood in the way of the "tariff for revenue" for which these assistant Republicans posing as Democrats declared, is a gold standard man and that all but one are now co-operating with that convention which was presided over by one of them—Senator Caffery, of Louisiana. But doesn't this accusation come with superlative absurdity from men who acknowledge that they went to Indianapolis to put up a couple of decoys, without any hope that they could be elected, but to take votes away from the Democratic ticket and thus help in the election of McKinley, and the restoration of the Republican party and in the re-enactment of the tariff legislation which they so emphatically condemn in their platform? McKinley was nominated as the exponent and the typical representative of the protective policy, he is making his campaign on that and yet these men masquerading as Democrats, after hypocritically denouncing this plundering class legislation, are doing all they can to elect its most distinguished advocate and defender. This would be funny if it was not base.

MINOR MENTION.

Notwithstanding the hard times and the stereotyped assertion of the gold men that the agitation of the silver question has "shaken confidence" and knocked the bottom out of business, and the equally absurd assertion of the Hannaites that the Democratic tariff did it, the South has more than held her own in her great industry of cotton manufacturing. According to the report just published, of Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, there has been a large and steady increase in the consumption of cotton by the Southern mills in the past three years, while in the past year there was a large decrease of consumption by Northern mills. The figures stand thus:

	Northern mills.	Southern mills.
1893-94	1,601,178	718,515
1894-95	2,088,889	862,888
1895 96	1,600,271	904,701

Last year the decrease in consumption by the New England mills amounted to 483,568 bales. They are consuming less now than they did two years ago, but the Southern mills used 186,186 bales more than they did two years ago and 41,863 bales more than they did last year. Within this time there has been an increase of spindles from 3,177,310 to 3,693,238, an addition of 515,298, nearly one-fifth. The mills now have a capacity of 1,302,717 bales, and the number of mills is being steadily increased, a number being now under construction, and many projected. The gold standard advocates may allege that this is a proof that the gold standard is a good thing, and that the cotton manufacturing industry is thriving under it; but the tariff protectionists argued in the same way for protection, and declared that it was a good thing for the South, because cotton mills increased in the South while high protection was in operation; but, as a matter of fact, the cotton manufacturing industry grew in this section because of the many natural advantages it had, without which the protective tariff and the gold standard would have made it impossible. It grew and flourished not because of these systems, but despite them.

***

The assistant Republicans who assembled in the McKinley Aid Society at Indianapolis, didn't show their hands very openly on the income tax, and only inferentially, or incidentally referred to it where in the platform "class legislation" is condemned, and again where their great reverence for the Supreme Court is announced. It will be remembered that the Chicago platform declares in favor of an income tax (not a new departure, by the way, for the last Democratic Congress passed an income tax), and Mr. Bryan in his speech adversely commented upon the action of the Supreme Court in declaring that tax unconstitutional, after a re-hearing, by a majority of one out of the seven Judges who sat upon the bench. Perhaps they thought it would be good politics to play mum on that, although they are really as much opposed to it as they are to the free coinage of silver. They are perfectly willing to tax the people $10,000,000 a year or more to pay the interest on the bonds issued to keep up that unnecessary and unlawful gold reserve; they would doubtless go as far as Senator Sherman said he would and vote to "take the shirts off the backs of the people" to do that, but when it comes to having their princely incomes lightly taxed to support the Government which gives them protection and the favoring legislation that enabled them to accumulate stupendous fortunes, they are opposed to that on the false pretence that it is invidious "class legislation." On this, as on the money question, they are in full accord with John Sherman, Mark Hanna and Wm. McKinley. But they have the cheek to call themselves Democrats.

APPOINTMENTS WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

W. S. Rone, Presiding Elder.

Mission, Haw Branch, September 12, 13.

Onslow circuit, Swansboro, September 19, 20.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

BOOK NOTICES.

The September *Bookman* is a very interesting number, filled with articles which the general reader but especially the literary reader will enjoy. Published by Dodd, Meade & Co., Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, New York.

The North American Review, for September, contains a fine list of contents mainly on political and economic subjects in which the American people are much interested at this time. The gold and silver question is discussed *pro* and *con* by distinguished writers. Address North American Review, No. 3 East Fourteenth street, New York.

The Review of Reviews presents a capital list of contents for September. It devotes more than usual space to the discussion of the political situation as it now presents itself. As usual, "The Progress of the World" is very interesting, with its sketches of living men who are attracting attention. This number is copiously illustrated. Address Review of Reviews, No. 13 Astor Place, New York.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Suppose the world had waited for international demonetization of silver? It would never have come. So remonetization must come, like the other, one country at a time, and the United States is the nation to lead the way.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— The Republican newspapers are manifesting great distress over Senator Hill's silence and beseeching him to speak out. But Senator Hill never speaks out until he gets ready. The German proverb hath it that "silence is golden, speech is silvern," and it will probably be found when Senator Hill does speak out that he is for gold and silver, the money of the constitution, and the only legal tender.—*Rochester, N. Y., Union and Advertiser, Dem.*

—— "In what countries are the highest wages paid to-day?" asked the New York *World* in its "silver shorter catechism." It answers itself. "In our own gold standard bimetallic country, and in gold standard England." Of course, this is mere assertion. The *World* proves nothing in this matter; does not even state a generally accepted fact. Wages, and the prices of products of labor, are very low in the United States now. Is the *World* certain that this is a gold standard country? Practically, we mean. Silver is doing the business of the country, and it is doing it without being held to par by gold. Gold is a mere speculative article, and not used as money to an appreciable extent. The silver men want a bi-metallic standard for redemption as well as business purposes.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— "Doctor, my wife has insomnia—lies awake most of the night. What shall I do for her?"

"Get home earlier."—*Life.*

— "You are now," said the North Carolina landlord, in solemn tones, "over 3,000 feet above the level of the sea!"

"Heavens!" cried the guest, "what a fall!" and I can't swim a lick!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

— Fourthbell—Your cook has been with you a long time, has she not?

Brownstone—We have been with her for five years.—*Puck.*

— He—Yes, it is a hot night, and there is a good deal of air stirring."

She—I hadn't noticed any breeze.

He—No; I meant the air in the bycycles.—*Washington Times.*

— "I suppose you know all about the financial question?" said the intimate friend.

"I don't say that I know all about it," replied the candidate, "but I know enough not to talk about it.—*Wash Star.*

— "I guss not," replied the woman, earnestly. "I wouldn't dare stay away from the sewing circle. I'd get myself talked about if I did."—*Detroit Tribune.*

— Danbury *Reporter*: The English sparrows have turned themselves to good account at last. It is said that the striped cabbage worm never has been known so numerous and damaging to cabbage as it was this year, but the English sparrows took a liking to the worm, and now you cannot find one. Next the cabbage bug made its appearance by the thousand. We were just ready to give up our cabbages in despair of getting the bugs off, when this same little bird came to our relief, and in patchss where thousands of bugs were to be seen at a glance three days ago, not a single bug is to be found. It is the only bird that we have ever known to eat the old radical cabbage bug.

Almost Distracted?

DID YOU EVER suffer from real nervousness? When every nerve seemed to quiver with a peculiar, creepy feeling, first in one place, and then another and all seemed finally to concentrate in a writhing jumble in the brain, and you become irritable, fretful and peevish; to be followed by an impotent, weakened condition of the nerve centers, ringing in the ears, and sleepless, miserable nights?

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health..... Mrs. Eugene Searles, 110 Simonton St., Elkhart, Ind., says: "Nervous troubles had made me nearly insane and physicians were unable to help me. My memory was almost gone and every little thing worried me until I was almost distracted. I really feared I was becoming a maniac. I imagined all sorts of evil things and would cry over nothing. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and four bottles of this wonderful remedy completely cured me, and I am as well now as I ever was."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

Pain has no show with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS, CURE All Pain "One cent a dose."
For sale by all Druggists. Change.
June 15 1y sa tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Burlington *News*: Capt. E. C. Holt received by express to-day from Philadelphia an Italian gray hound, that never weighs over 3½ pounds. It is the most delicate looking dog in these parts.

— Greensboro *Record*: Rev. Dr. Solomon Pool, a widely known Methodist preacher and at one time pastor at Centenary Church, in this city, was stricken with paralysis Friday at Elizabeth City, his home. His condition is very critical.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. Robert A. Duncan, a grocer doing business at 211 East Trade street, made an assignment Friday night for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. R. H. Field is the assignee. Mr. Duncan assigns his stock, notes, accounts, etc.

— Marion *Messenger*: A little four-year old son of Mr. Shuford Culbertson, who lives in the Dysartville neighborhood, was killed by lightning a short time since. The little fellow was playing near a sapling when the deadly bolt struck the tree and killed the boy.

— Greenville *Reflector*: The negro outlaw, John Koonce, who was captured in this county last Friday, and had to be shot twice while being taken, died at Washington Wednesday evening. His leg had to be amputated, and he never recovered from the operation.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: Railroad men are naturally superstitious, and for the past several weeks they have had great cause to be, especially the freight men. At the deep cut half a mile below the deep cut at Concord some kind of an animal resembling a cat jumps from the embankment on to the cars and runs up and down the entire length of the train. The strangest part of the mysterious performance is that it cannot be seen on any but south-bound trains. When the train reaches the section house, two miles down the road, the thing vanishes away.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

CAPT. COOKE AND HON. F. M. SIMMONS

Will address the people at the following times and places:

Louisburg, Saturday, Sept. 5.
Wadesboro, Tuesday, Sept. 8.
Rockingham, Wednesday, Sept. 9.
Laurinburg, Thursday, Sept. 10.
Capt. Chas. M. Cooke will address the people at Burlington Tuesday night, Sept. 1.

HON. CHAS B AYCOCK

Will address the people at the following times and places:

Pollocksville, Tuesday, Sept. 8th.
Jacksonville, Wednesday, Sept. 9th.
Richlands, Thursday, Sept. 10th.
Hallsville, Friday, Sept. 11. (Duplin county.)
Warsaw, Saturday, Sept. 12.

HON. B F. AYCOCK,

Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, will address the people at the following times and places:

Rocky Point, Pender county, Tuesday, September 8.
Faison, Duplin county, Wednesday, September 9.
Elm City, Wilson county, Thursday, September 10.
Nashville, Nash county, Friday, September 11.
Springhope, Nash county, Saturday, September 12.
Sutton's, Franklin county, Monday, September 14.
Wakefield, Wake county, Tuesday, September 15.
Rolesville, Wake county, Wednesday, September 16.
Youngsville, Franklin county, Thursday, September 17.
Auburn, Wake county, Friday, September 18.
Princeton, Johnston county, Saturday, September 19
Hon. Frank Thompson, Democratic candidate for Congress, has been requested to speak with Mr. Aycock at all appointments in the Third District.
Hon. E. W. Pou at all appointments in the Fourth District.

Merit in medicine means the power to cure. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla proves its unequalled merit. †

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

When Mars Was Inhabited.

There are many reasons in favor of the supposition that Mars is more likely to have been inhabited in past ages than at the present time in spite of its atmosphere or water or clouds. Mr. Proctor, for instance, has pointed out that a globe of the size of Mars would cool rather more than two and a half times as quickly as one of the size of the earth. If the earth and Mars were in a similar condition 18,000,000 years ago, Mars would have attained, according to that rate of cooling, to the earth's present condition 7,000,000 years—i. e., 11,000,000 years ago—and the earth would now require 28,000,000 future years in which to cool as much as Mars has cooled during the last 11,000,000 years. So far as regards that consideration, therefore, the probability of the present habitability of Mars must be compared with the probability of the earth's being inhabited when 28,000,000 more years will be past and gone.—Nineteenth Century.

Edison's Definition of Electricity.

Congressman O. M. Hall of this state tells this story of Edison: The latter appeared before the committee on patents to make an argument on some proposed bill. Mr. Hall, prefacing his question with an apology for the ignorance of the committee concerning electricity, asked Edison if he could tell the committee what electricity was. "Oh, yes," said the wizard. "It is a mysterious fluid about which nothing is known." The argument then proceeded.—St. Paul Globe.

"Auld Lang Syne."

"Auld Lang Syne" is of uncertain origin, there being several versions of this deservedly popular song. One of the best is by Burns, but only the second and third stanzas are by this poet, the remainder being from the pen of Ramsay. The song is of uncertain antiquity. One version is dated 1716. Another is said to date from the sixteenth century.

MUHAMMAD DIN.

The polo ball was an old one, scarred, chipped and dented. It stood on the mantelpiece among the pipestoms which Imam Din, khitmatgar, was cleaning for me.

"Does the heaven born want this ball?" said Imam Din deferentially. "By your honor's favor, I have a little son. He has seen this ball and desires it to play with. I do not want it for myself."

He carried out the battered thing into the veranda, and there followed a hurricane of joyful squeaks, a patter of small feet and the thud, thud, thud of the ball rolling along the ground.

Next day, coming back from office half an hour earlier than usual, I was aware of a small figure in the dining room—a tiny, plump figure in a ridiculously inadequate shirt which came perhaps half way down the tubby stomach. It wandered round the room, thumb in mouth, crooning to itself as it took stock of the pictures. Undoubtedly this was the "little son."

He had no business in my room, of course, but was so deeply absorbed in his discoveries that he never noticed me in the doorway. I stepped into the room and startled him nearly into a fit. He sat down on the ground with a gasp. His eyes opened and his mouth followed suit. I knew what was coming and fled, followed by a long, dry howl which reached the servants' quarters far more quickly than any command of mine had ever done. In ten seconds Imam Din was in the dining room. Then despairing sobs arose, and I returned to find Imam Din admonishing the small sinner, who was using most of his shirt as a handkerchief.

"This boy," said Imam Din judicially, "is a budmash—a big budmash. He will, without doubt, go to the jailkhana for his behavior." Renewed yells from the penitent and an elaborate apology to myself from Imam Din.

"Tell the baby," said I, "that the sahib is not angry and take him away." Imam Din conveyed my forgiveness to the offender, who had now gathered all his shirt round his neck, stringwise, and the yell subsided into a sob. The two set off for the door. "His name," said Imam Din as though the name were part of the crime, "is Muhammad Din, and he is a budmash." Freed from present danger, Muhammad Din turned round in his father's arms and said gravely: "It is true that my name is Muhammad Din, tahib, but I am not a budmash. I am a man!"

From that day dated my acquaintance with Muhammad Din. Never again did he come into my dining room, but on the neutral ground of the compound we greeted each other with much state, though our conversation was confined to "Talaam, tahib!" from his side and "Salaam, Muhammad Din!" from mine. Daily on my return from office the little white shirt and the fat little body used to rise from the shade of the creeper covered trellis where they had been hid, and daily I checked my horse here, that my salutation might not be slurred over or given unseemly.

Muhammad Din never had any companions. He used to trot about the compound, in and out of the castor oil bushes, on mysterious errands of his own. One day I stumbled upon some of his handiwork far down the ground. He had half buried the polo ball in dust and stuck six shriveled old marigold flowers in a circle round it. Outside that circle again was a rude square, traced out in bits of red brick alternating with fragments of broken china, the whole bounded by a little bank of dust. The bhistie from the well curb put in a plea for the small architect, saying that it was only the play of a baby and did not much disfigure my garden.

Heaven knows that I had no intention of touching the child's work then or later, but that evening a stroll through the garden brought me unawares full on it, so that I trampled before I knew marigold heads, dust bank and fragments of broken soap dish into confusion past all hope of mending. Next morning I came upon Muhammad Din crying softly to himself over the ruin I had wrought. Some one had cruelly told him that the sahib was very angry with him for spoiling the garden and had scattered his rubbish, using bad language the while. Muhammad Din labored for an hour at effacing every trace of the dust bank and pottery fragments, and it was with a tearful and apologetic face that he said, "Talaam, tahib!" when I came home from the office. A hasty inquiry resulted in Imam Din informing Muhammad Din that by my singular favor he was permitted to disport himself as he pleased. Whereat the child took heart and fell to tracing the ground plan of an edifice which was to eclipse the marigold polo ball creation.

For some months the chubby little eccentricity revolved in his humble orbit among the castor oil bushes and in the dust, always fashioning magnificent palaces from stale flowers thrown away by the bearer, smooth water worn pebbles, bits of broken glass and feathers pulled, I fancy, from my fowls—always alone and always crooning to himself.

A gayly spotted seashell was dropped one day close to the last of his little buildings, and I looked that Muhammad Din should build something more than ordinarily splendid on the strength of it. Nor was I disappointed. He meditated for nearly an hour, and his crooning rose to a jubilant song. Then he began tracing in dust. It would certainly be a wondrous palace, this one, for it was two yards long and a yard broad in ground plan. But the palace was never completed.

Next day there was no Muhammad Din at the head of the carriage drive, and no "Talaam, tahib!" to welcome my return. I had grown accustomed to the greeting, and its omission troubled me. Next day Imam Din told me that the child was suffering slightly from fever and needed quinine. He got the medicine and an English doctor.

"They have no stamina, these brats," said the doctor as he left Imam Din's quarters.

A week later, though I would have given much to have avoided it, I met on the road to the Mussulman burying ground Imam Din, accompanied by one other friend, carrying in his arms, wrapped in a white cloth, all that was left of little Muhammad Din.—Rudyard Kipling.

Another Nickel In the Slot.

The writer saw, through the great plate glass windows of a certain shop the other day, a long, sinuous line of men and women, evidently awaiting their turn at something inside the building. Curiosity was so aroused as to what could attract such an assemblage that the street was crossed and another added to the eager group of spectators outside the windows. Then it was seen that all these people were collected and patiently waiting the chance to have a tintype taken by one of the slot machines. A sillier, more overpoweringly conscious and still perfectly determined set of foolish folks it would have been impossible to find.—Philadelphia Press.

Waterproof Cloth.

To make ordinary cloth waterproof put half a pound of sugar of lead in a pail of rainwater, with half a pound of alum; stir at intervals until the water becomes clear, and then pour it off into another pail. Put the cloth or garments into it and let them stand 24 hours. Then hang the cloth up to dry, without wringing. Garments treated thus can be worn in the wildest storm of wind and rain, without the wearer getting even damp. The rain will hang in globules upon the cloth, and cloth that is waterproof is better and more healthful than rubber goods.

Her Conundrum.

When Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger first went to Idlesse, the rather isolated country place on Long Island where she spends her summers, a friend from Oyster Bay, which is just across the bay from the Cruger place and rather prides itself on its society and general interestingness, asked her: "Why do you plant yourself off there? It is so far away!" The author of "A Diplomat's Diary" smiled blandly. "From where?" she asked. And there seemed to be no appropriate reply.

For Defaced Walls.

If the walls are papered and the paper is torn and defaced, cover such places with scraps of the paper, matching, if possible, to the figures. If you have no pieces of the paper, a Japanese scroll, or a cheap plaque, or even a bunch of dry grasses tied with a bow of ribbon, will cover the place and add beauty to the room. One lady covered pieces of pasteboard with colored satin and fastened the bunches of grass to them, and they were very ornamental.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

PREFERRED PICK LEAF.
FARMER—Uncle Rufus, if you cut that wood I'll give you a nice turkey for your Sunday dinner.
UNCLE RUFUS—Thanks, Mass, but I'd ruther hab Pick Leaf; I kin git all the foul I want.

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.
ALL FOR 10 CENTS.
A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.
LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

How the English Hunt Foxes.

A sportsmanlike story of a fox hunt comes from Sittingbourne, in England. The fox led the hounds a chase of over an hour, throwing them off the scent at last by taking refuge on top of a garden wall. He was driven off by a laborer, dashed into a cottage through the window and hid in the fireplace of the back room. When the hounds followed, he worked his way up the chimney to the roof. He was frightened back by shouts and the barking of dogs, but, finding the hounds at the bottom of the chimney, made his way back to the roof, from which he was pushed off among the hounds waiting for him. The shooting of foxes is tabooed in England.

An Accomplishment to Be Revived.

Tommy Harduppe—Can you whistle, Mr. Wigwag?

Wigwag—No, my boy; my whistling days are over.

Tommy—Then you'd better learn again.

Wigwag—Why?

Tommy—'Cause I heard pop say he owed you some money, and you'd have to whistle for it.—Philadelphia Record.

Too Bad.

Mr. De Style—Don't you think bamboo easels pretty?

Mrs. De Style—Yes, they are so light and airy and delicate and so suggestive of nature in its pristine purity. I think they are lovely, but they're disgustingly cheap.—New York Weekly.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6½
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	13	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	4	@	4½
Shoulders ℔ lb		@	4¾
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ lb	15	@	
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	42½
Virginia Meal	40	@	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	1 40
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	13	@	17
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	20	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	25 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 00
Choice	3 25	@	3 25
Straight	4 10	@	4 50
First Patent	4 45	@	4 47
GLUE—℔ lb—		7¾@	8¼
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White,		@	43½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White,		@	43½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White,		@	40
Oats, from a store	30	@	33½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	40
Cow Peas	40	@	
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	95
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℔ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER(Cypressed) ℔ M fee—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	2000
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	23
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	29
" in bb's		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 35	@	2 64
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	8 00
Rump		@	7 50
Prime		@	7 50
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
Americas		@	65
On 125 lb Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 67	@	2 25
Cypress Sapa	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Gran'd		@	4¾
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Ext

Castoria

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labelling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well and that you may have unbroken rest?

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AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

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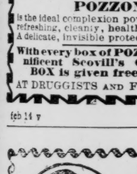

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TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

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Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

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OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

The Morning Star.

BECAUSE.

It is not because your heart is mine, mine only,
Mine alone;
It is not because you chose me, weak and lonely,
For you own;
Not because the earth is fairer and the skies
Spread above you
Are more radiant for the shining of your eyes
That I love you.

It is not because the world's perplexed meaning
Grows more clear,
And the parapets of heaven, with angels leaning,
Seem more near,
And nature sings of praise with all her voices
Since yours spoke,
Since within my silent heart, that now rejoices,
Love awoke.

Nay, not even because your hand holds heart and life
At your will,
Soothing, hushing all its discord, making strife
Calm and still,
Teaching trust to fold her wings nor ever roam
From her nest,
Teaching love that her securest, safest home
Must be rest.

But because this human love, though true and sweet—
Yours and mine—
Has been sent by love more tender, more complete,
More divine;
That it leads our hearts to rest at last in heaven
Far above you
Do I take you as a gift that God has given—
And I love you!

—Adelaide Proctor in Boston Transcript.

A TRAGEDY.

Leontine was the only child of Mme. de Neuilles, a lady of fashion and one of the leaders of the beau monde of Paris.

Leontine was upon the eve of what was considered a most brilliant marriage, but, although the event was near at hand, she seemed oppressed by sadness. For some time the young girl had refused to consent to the marriage, but at length, to the surprise of all, accorded a voluntary yielding to the wish of her family.

"Are you happy, my child?" inquired her mother.

"As happy as I can be," was the sad reply.

The Baron de Neuilles, anxious respecting his daughter, questioned his wife frequently.

"I am pleased that Leontine has acceded to my wish," he said, "but fear that she entertained a prior attachment for Maurice Dorval."

"You are right," replied Mme. de Neuilles. "She has been attached to Maurice, but she has reason to believe him false and so consents to wed another."

"Has she the proof that he is false?"

"Undoubtedly, and a love once trifled with is destroyed."

"You may be right," added the baron, "but I fear that Leontine is romantic and she will learn when too late that life is earnest."

The morning fixed for the marriage arrived and Henri de Tremont was united to Leontine de Neuilles in the chapel of St. Cloud.

The last eight days of her girlhood life had been passed by Leontine in a sort of stupor. She seemed dead to all that surrounded her. Each day her mother had assisted at her toilet, had embraced her tenderly, and yet she did not seem to realize the fact that additional and devoted attention was accorded her.

Arrayed in her white robes and shielded by her veil, Leontine was driven to church and led to the altar without one thought of the terrible sacrifice she was making—the sacrifice of heart, soul and pride.

Mme. de Neuilles, seeing Leontine's unnatural condition and deathlike composure, besought her to weigh well the step she proposed.

"If this marriage is displeasing to you," she said, "there is yet time to avert the evil."

"You are mistaken," responded Leontine. "This marriage must take place. It is inevitable."

The marriage was celebrated with much pomp. The court attended the ceremony, and great was the display of grandeur.

The newly married couple passed the day at the chateau, where the gayety was brilliant in the extreme. Leontine had never looked more lovely. Not a ray of color tinged the marble pallor of her fair cheeks, and in the dreamy depths of her dark, lustrous eyes there was deep meaning.

"What ails you, Leontine?" questioned the Princess de Paysan a whisper.

"Nothing."

"Why, then, do you look so sad?"

"It is the effect of getting married," replied the Countess de Vise, who had overheard her words.

At 9 o'clock the Baroness de Neuilles led her daughter to the room she had always occupied. Nothing had been changed except the bedstead. The little snow white bed, which had formerly invited rest, was gone, and in its place stood one of regal appearance, surrounded by rich curtains.

Here the baroness embraced her daughter and retired.

"Try to be happy, my child," she said, "and remember you are now married."

"Not for long," murmured Leontine when the baroness closed the door. "Not for long. I was asked by the priest if I would be his wife. My lips, but not my heart, murmured yes. In the silence of my heart I hate him—hate him and think only of Maurice—Maurice, my only love!"

As Leontine ceased speaking she examined the vial hidden in the folds of her handkerchief. "I have drunk it all."

As she ceased speaking she arose and folded her hands devoutly before the crucifix.

"Let it come quickly," she murmured.

In the large mirror that hung opposite she contemplated her changing features. As she did so the mirror suddenly turned upon its hinges, and another chamber stood revealed. Scarcely had she realized this fact when, to her surprise, a man, beautiful as the archangel of Eden, stood upon the threshold.

"I am here," said the stranger.

At first Leontine deemed herself either the victim of some supernatural manifestation or thought the poison had rendered her delirious, but in an instant she recognized Maurice.

"Is it you," she murmured, "and are you dying also?"

"Dying!" he exclaimed, seizing her hand. "Why, what do you mean?"

"That I have lost all desire to live."

"Late as it is," he continued, "I must have some explanation from you before you become that man's wife."

"What explanation do you require?"

"You were mistaken and were deceived. The man you married forged the letters that calumniated me. This chateau was once my father's. I know of the secret door and came to you."

"But I am dying, Maurice, dying."

With a cry he raised her gently and carried her into the adjoining chamber, and having placed her upon the bed he quickly turned the mirror.

"Speak, Leontine, speak to me," he cried.

She did not reply; her lips were colorless.

"A physician!" he exclaimed. "If I can but procure a physician, it may not yet be too late."

"No," responded his companion. "Listen to me. Rather than belong to another, Maurice, rather than become the wife of any man but you, I have taken poison. But even the pain of dying I hail with joy, for in your arms I will breathe my last. Press your lips to mine and let me feel your breath upon my cheek."

"Oh, Leontine," murmured Dorval, as he clasped her to his breast and pressed kiss after kiss upon her cold lips. "Oh, what have you done? Surely this cannot be death."

"It is death, and I rejoice in my escape. I have, in inviting this fate, done my duty. Forgive me for suspecting you. Adieu, my love."

The words were scarcely audible, and Maurice bowed his head to catch the sound. As Leontine ceased speaking she trembled violently. A sigh parted her lips. "Maurice," she whispered faintly, and in an instant more her spirit had fled. For a few moments Rorval remained in silence beside the dead woman he had so fondly loved. It seemed to the man as though the world itself was passing away; then, realizing that the still form no longer contained the soul, despair seized upon him, and he rushed forward and drew Leontine to his breast convulsively. The stillness of the room was broken by the clock striking the hour of midnight. As the last stroke vibrated upon the air the noise of steps was heard in the corridor, and in a moment more the door of the chamber opened, and De Tremont entered.

"Leontine," he said, "where are you?"

"Here," exclaimed a strange voice. The tone was sepulchral. De Tremont shuddered and turned toward the spot whence it came.

Once more the mirror had turned, and before him he saw another room brilliantly lighted and upon the bed the pale, still form of a woman. Beside the couch stood Maurice, as pale almost as the dead girl. His dark eyes were fixed upon De Tremont, and in either hand he held a pistol.

De Tremont looked at the scene before him, but could not comprehend the meaning.

"What does this mean?" he inquired.

"Retribution," responded Dorval.

"I do not understand you."

"Then I will explain. Leontine, whom you married, now lies dead before you. We meet in the sacred presence, and one of us must join her."

Tremont did not speak.

"Your sin has found you out," continued Dorval. "You deceived the woman I loved, and who loved me. I learned the truth too late to save her, but not too late to avenge the wrong done to both. We will fight without witnesses and here in the presence of the woman you have tortured. Of these pistols but one is loaded." Maurice advanced. As he did so De Tremont retreated until his back touched the wall.

"Death is in one of these weapons; I know not which," said Dorval. "Choose."

De Tremont grew calm and quickly turned his eyes toward the door, but his companion intercepted the glance.

"Choose, or I will kill you!"

For an instant De Tremont looked scrutinizingly at the pistols, but the cold iron revealed nothing, and, yielding to chance, he grasped the one nearest him.

The two adversaries stood confronting each other. The scene was solemn. For an instant not a sound broke the stillness of the room.

Not one regret for his misdeeds troubled the mind of De Tremont. His every thought was centered in the desire to kill his enemy.

"If you have aught to prepare before dying," he said, turning to Dorval, "do so quickly, for you, and not I, will fall."

"Perhaps," responded Maurice.

They approached and placed the muzzles of their pistols each above the heart of the other, and at the same instant fired. The household was aroused by the sound of the report. The Baroness de Neuilles rushed to the chamber of her daughter. On entering the room she saw Maurice Dorval bending over the dead body of the Baron de Tremont.—Exchange.

Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone is, of course, like Butler, in his relation to philosophy, a theologian first of all. Indeed it would not be difficult to maintain that he is more of a scholastic than Butler. A curious coincidence with the exact position taken up by those who are now trying to revive the doctrine of Aquinas may be found in a note on Butler's remark that "it is as easy to conceive that we may exist out of bodies as in them." "This," Mr. Gladstone says, "appears a hazardous assertion," and after an allusion to the spirits in Dante, who, though they cast no shadow are "absolutely visible in shapes," he goes on to say: "Compare the case of the anxiety of demons in the N. T. to be in bodies." This is precisely the position taken up by Neoscholastics against what they regard as the error of Platonism.

Separation from the body, instead of being simply a release of the soul from its bondage to matter, is an imperfect kind of existence, inadequate to the needs of the soul till it is able to resume a body. To the freer speculations of even the more orthodox among modern theological philosophers—if at least a Calvinist, from Mr. Gladstone's Anglican point of view, can be orthodox—he is not too sympathetic. A speculation of Jonathan Edwards, for example, about the origin of moral evil, is thus dismissed, "The whole speculation is on forbidden ground, useless as to results, and we see a pious man on the borders at the least of sheer impiety." The reference to "forbidden ground" is of course one form of the limitation imposed by scholastic theologians upon all philosophy.—Athenæum.

"Shadowgram" and "Telegram."

A correspondent writes to protest against the "barbarous" word "shadowgram," which he fears is getting into the language as the term to describe Professor Roentgen's new process of photography. The only defensible word, he assures us, is sciagrapheme, assuming that the term wanted is one to describe the representation of a shadow or outline. If there were a corresponding Greek word, it would be skiagrapheo for the verb form and skiagraphema for the noun form; hence, of course, "sciagrapheme."

We prefer not to kindle warfare among the scholars by expressing a very positive opinion upon this point. But our correspondent's objection recalls a similar battle long ago over the word telegram. In this case the barbarians won a notable victory over the combined forces of Cambridge scholarship, which asserted that the word "telegram" implied a blunder for which any schoolboy would be chastised. The verb, they asserted, must be telegraphes and the noun telegraphema; hence telegrapheme and not telegram. The public, however, absolutely revolted against telegrapheme and insisted on telegram, though to the end of his days the famous Cambridge scholar Shilleto always talked about "sending a telegrapheme," never a telegram. In the case of "photograph" a curiously British compromise was arranged between the two forms. The word is quite correct so far as it goes.—Westminster Gazette.

Lying Out a Siege.

There died in Paris a few years ago an eccentric individual, one Count Napoleon Bertrand, a son of the companion of the great Napoleon at St. Helena. His eccentricity at times drove him to such extremities that he was often the subject of ridicule.

One of his most curious actions was a practice which he annually observed of hiring a room in a hotel and going to bed for three months, having previously given instructions for food to be brought him once a day, and that not a word was to be spoken by his servant. During the siege of Paris he was lodging at his hotel.

One day the bread served him was of such a bad quality that he grew quite angry, and forced his servant to tell him the reason, which of course was that the city was besieged by the German army. The count was momentarily stupefied. He got up, and for some time wandered about the hotel, saying to himself: "Paris besieged—besieged? What ought a Bertrand to do?"

After having reflected for some moments he answered the query. "Why, he ought to go to bed, and will go to bed," he added, and so he did, and slept out the siege.—Pearson's Weekly.

It Depends on the Girl.

There are girls and girls. It is scarcely fair to choose from any station in life and say, "These or those make the best of wives." Much, very much, depends on the girl herself. Whether from factory, store or home, if she has the true woman's heart and desire to make the home in its fullest sense, she will fulfill her duties nobly. Early education, home influence and environment mold her character, and if these are all that they should be in this enlightened age the experience gained by working for a livelihood, if put to the right use, make easier the new duties in the home. If the girl who takes upon herself the vows of a wife does so thoughtfully, conscientiously, she will be a success, no matter what her station. The fact of her having been a wage earner will not unfit her for her new rule. It will aid, not hinder.—Leisure Hours.

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NOTICE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE OTHER HALF of the entire Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe business, known as Mercer & Evans, successors to H. C. Evans, at 115 Princess street, which includes the entire interest in said business of the late H. C. Evans, such as half of stock of Boots and Shoes, books and book accounts due and becoming due, good will, &c., and at the same time assuming all the liabilities pertaining to said firm, the undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of Mercer & Evans, at the same old stand.

Respectfully,

J. B. MERCER.

To those whose accounts are due we would respectfully say. Please pay at once. It is necessary. To those whose accounts will be due we would respectfully say: Please pay promptly when due. It is necessary. To those who have been dealing with us we would in gratitude say: Thank you, with the hope that you and we have been mutually benefited, and that you will continue to wear our Shoes. It is necessary. To those who have dealt with us and feel like they did not get full value for what they paid, we would say kindly let us know it, that we may have the chance to set the matter right. It is necessary. To those who have never dealt with us we would earnestly say: When in need of Shoes give us a trial. It is necessary. To all we extend a most cordial invitation to wear our Shoes. It is necessary.

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Wilmington, N. C., July 7, 1896. y 8 tf

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Albert and Sarah

Were sitting on a rustic bench discussing the financial troubles and talking of the happy day of their coming marriage. But there seemed to be a cloud gathering near, as the times were getting harder all the while. Albert was disposed to put off the would be happiest day of his life, owing to his inability to furnish his neat little frame cottage—as his mind, like most men, was bigger than his pocketbook. But not so with Sarah. She was fully convinced that she could fit up their home in splendid style with their few hard-earned dollars by properly investing the same. So the day was set—7th day in October—and this is the bill she intends to have filled at Wilmington's Big Racket Store:

She will first cover her parlor floor with a nice, bright Brussels Carpet, at 48c per yard; a nice Dining-room Carpet, made of nice hemp, at 29c per yard; a Hall Carpet, 40 inches wide, for 10c. The bed-rooms are to be covered with nice, bright Matting, at 10 and 12½c per yard. She needs 12 nice spring roller Opaque Linen Shades at 25c each, with fixtures complete. She needs some Blankets and Quilts; heavy, all wool Blanket, 7-pound goods, best made, at $5.50 a pair; 5-pound goods at $4.50 a pair; mixed Blankets, medium weight, from 50c to $3.00 a pair. Some Bed Ticking, heavy weight, feather proof, at 13½c per yard. Mattress Ticking, splendid quality, at 8c per yard. Some nice Spreads, long Quilts in white, with fringe, at 50c; larger and better at 75c, very nice large fine Quilts at $1.00 each; colored Quilts at $1.10. Also some Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long, at 49c a pair; better at 75c, $1.00, 1.25 up to 2.90 a pair; fine Embroidered Curtains, 3½ yards long, beautiful goods, at $1.95 a pair.

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RESOURCES.

Loans	$499,601 75	
Overdrafts	None	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	41,250 00	
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	
Redemption Fund	1,856 00	
Due from Reserve Agents	$54,777 21	
Due from other Banks	48,866 98	
Cash on hand	63,836 02	166,980 21
Total		$712,687 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$125,000 00
Surplus	$15,000 00
Undivided profits	17,567 01 — 56,767 01
Circulation	27,180 00
Total Deposits	493,800 95
Total	$712,687 96

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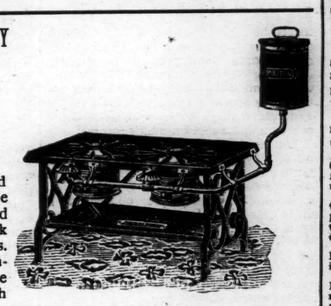

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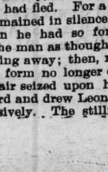

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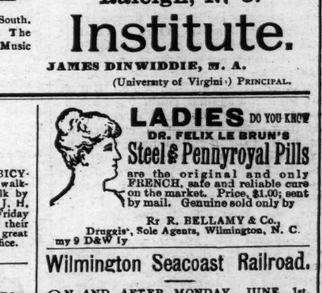

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ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1st, trains will run the following schedule:

Leave Wilmington 6 30 a. m., 10.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., 5.10 p. m. 7.15 p. m.

Leave Ocean View 7 30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4 p. m., 6.10 p. m., 10 p. m.

Sunday and after July 15th there will be no 2 30 p. m. freight train on the W. S. C. R. R. Freight will be carried at 6.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m. and 5.10 p. m.

Sunday Train—Leave Wilmington 10 a. m., 2.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View 12 m., 6 p. m.

R. OSCAR GRANT, Superintendent.

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HAVING PURCHASED THE OTHER HALF of the entire Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe business, known as Mercer & Evans, successors to H. C. Evans, at 115 Princess street, which includes the entire interest in said business of the late H. C. Evans, such as half of stock of Boots and Shoes, books and book accounts due and becoming due, good will, &c., and at the same time assuming all the liabilities pertaining to said firm, the undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of Mercer & Evans, at the same old stand.

Respectfully,

J. B. MERCER.

To those whose accounts are due we would respectfully say. Please pay at once. It is necessary. To those whose accounts will be due we would respectfully say: Please pay promptly when due. It is necessary. To those who have been dealing with us we would in gratitude say: Thank you, with the hope that you and we have been mutually benefited, and that you will continue to wear our Shoes. It is necessary. To those who have dealt with us and feel like they did not get full value for what they paid, we would say kindly let us know it, that we may have the chance to set the matter right. It is necessary. To those who have never dealt with us we would earnestly say: When in need of Shoes give us a trial. It is necessary. To all we extend a most cordial invitation to wear our Shoes. It is necessary.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS, Successors to H. C. Evans.

Wilmington, N. C., July 7, 1896. y 8 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND			STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND	
No 4	No 8			No 7	No 35
A M	P M		—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv	...Mulberry street...	Ar 12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv	...Surry street....	Ar 12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar	..Jacksonville.....	Lv	12 15
11 00	3 58	Lv	"	Ar 10 48	10 35
11 58	4 30	Lv	..Maysville.....	Lv 10 00	9 18
12 20	4 44	Lv	..Pollocksville....	Lv 9 55	8 10
1 30	5 2	Ar	..Newbern.....	Lv 9 20	8 10
	P M			A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 23 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT June 20, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.53 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 p m, Wilson 12.52 p m, Rocky Mount 1.35 p m, Tarboro 2.40 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 5.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.36 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.05 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.40 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 3.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.39 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.58 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 5.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.05 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.30 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.30 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.55 a m, Columbia 5.45 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 7.10 a m., Florence 8.50 a m, Marion 9.31 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.32 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.50 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.35 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.00 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 7.50 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arr

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1896

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

Hon. Clark Howell Talks of the Situation in Georgia and North Carolina.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Hon. Clark Howell, of Atlanta, arrived in town to-day and proceeded to Democratic headquarters at an early hour, where he permanently took the place of Congressman Richardson, as the representative here of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Howell received a number of callers during the day and examined a large pile of mail. He said the situation in Georgia was such as to indicate a tremendous majority for Bryan. In the State election to be held in October the Democrats would win by a greatly increased majority. He believed that there was no serious trouble in any Southern State and that the most doubtful were North Carolina and Kentucky. As to Kentucky, the Democratic leaders in that State were confident of victory and were unanimous in the opinion that the nomination of Palmer for President by the Indianapolis gold convention would help rather than injure Bryan's chances, on account of Palmer's record as military Governor after the war. As to North Carolina, a fusion of the silver vote of the State would insure it for Mr. Bryan by 50,000 majority. The only obstacle in the way was the failure of the Democrats and Populists to come to terms, but he believed that a satisfactory settlement would yet be reached. With three electoral tickets in the field he believed Mr. Bryan would carry the State by a decided majority.

Mr. Howell counts confidently upon a solid South, and says that there is no reason to fear that Bryan will not carry all of the far Western States, in every one of which fusion had already been arranged.

As to fusion in the Southern States, but little had been done as yet, though he thought that in time the Democrats and Populists would get together in most of them on a common electoral ticket.

The second Quadrennial Convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, to meet at St. Louis, has been postponed from Wednesday, September 30th, to Saturday, October 3d, to assure the presence of Mr. Bryan, who has notified President Black that he would attend the convention if the date could be changed. It is asserted as probable that Mr. Sewall, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, will be there, but doubts are expressed on the subject.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.

A Large Vote Polled—Democrats Claim the Election of Their Candidate for Governor by 45,000 Plurality.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LITTLE ROCK, September 7.—The election held in this State to-day was for all State, judicial and county officers, including two-thirds of the Legislature, which will elect a successor to Senator Jones, chairman of the National Democratic Committee. He has no opposition within his party, and his election is an assured fact.

As far as heard from the election passed off quietly and an unusually large vote was polled. The question of licensing saloons was the principal issue in the majority of counties. Here in Little Rock it was the issue of the day. The Prohibitionists, or anti-license advocates, were defeated by a large majority. Democrats and Republicans had full tickets in the field, while the Populists and Prohibitionists nominated candidates for Governor only.

Republican returns in this city up to 9 o'clock indicate that the vote will exceed 160,000, an increase of 24,000 over 1894.

At Democratic headquarters the election of Col. Dan W. Jones, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is claimed by 45 000 plurality. Chairman Cooper, of the Republican Committee, disputes the claim, basing his estimates upon the reports received this evening. He says a large percentage of the increased vote was polled by the negroes. Of the 203,000 poll tax receipts in this State 45,000 are held by negroes, 15,000 more than was paid by the negroes two years ago

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 7.—Official returns received from the following counties late to-night give Daniel W. Jones majorities as follows: Miller (Texarkana) 500; Phillips (Helena) 1,100; Woodruff, 1,900, out of a total vote of 2,500; Franklin, 800; Lafayette, 700; Sharp, 1,700. If these majorities are kept up throughout the State, Jones and the entire Democratic ticket will receive 60,000 majority. The Republicans had no ticket in the field, the opposition being an independent ticket, composed of men a majority of whom are but little known. The Populists scratched Files, their candidate for Governor, and voted almost solidly for Jones, as did many of the sound money Democrats who voted at all. The Prohibition vote throughout the State shows a marked decrease. Several clashes occurred in the doubtful counties between Democrats and Populists; notably was this the case at Clifton, VanBuren county, the place where Congressman Dinsmore was assaulted last week. Clinton is twenty-five miles from the nearest telegraph station and it is impossible to learn full particulars, but it is thought here that no serious results came of the reported riot.

ARE YOU TIRED all the time? Then your blood needs to be enriched and purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier. It gives vigor and vitality.

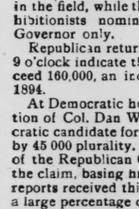
HOOD'S PILLS are very easy to take, and easy to operate. Cures indigestion and billiousness. 25c. †

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, September 7.—Spirits turpentine firm, steady at 21½c; no sales. Rosin quoted firm; sales — barrels; prices: A, B, $1 25, C, D, E F $1 30, G $1 35, H $1 45, I $1 50, K $1 55, M $1 60, N $1 65, W G $1 75, W W $1 95.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

BRYAN IN CHICAGO.

HIS SPEECH TO THE WORKINGMEN ON LABOR DAY.

An Appeal for Maintenance of the Integrity of the Ballot—An Exposition of Our Form of Government—Its Usefulness and Its Abuses.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, September 7.—William J. Bryan returned to Chicago from Milwaukee this morning to address the big Labor meeting at Sharpshooters' Park this afternoon. In company with ex-Governor Peck he left Milwaukee at 7.15 o'clock on a fast train over the Northwestern and reached Chicago at 9 30. The route was the same as that over which he made the journey to Milwaukee Saturday and there were no stoppages on the way. About a hundred recognized and cheered Mr. Bryan at the Northwestern station here. The candidate and ex-Gov. Peck jumped into a cab and were driven to the Auditorium Annex.

The Horseshoers' Union was gathered in front of the annex, and a large crowd of spectators augmented its numbers to such an extent that Michigan avenue was completely filled with people.

Mr. Bryan was cheered as he entered the hotel, but the crowd had not seen enough of him. "Bryan, Bryan," was the echo, and after a few minutes the candidate appeared on the balcony. When the crowd was through cheering Mr. Bryan bowed and then quickly retired to Democratic headquarters. The horseshoers had gathered in front of the Auditorium Annex with a purpose. As soon as Mr. Bryan arrived they sent a delegation to him with a silver horseshoe as an evidence of support and an omen of good luck.

The celebration of Labor Day by Chicago's workingmen centered mainly in the meeting addressed by William J. Bryan at Sharpshooters' Park, a wooded pleasure ground situated at an inconvenient distance from the city. The street railway service was not of the best, and many people were unable to reach the park. Every car that ran to the park was packed from noon until after 2 o'clock, and those who came by that means suffered much discomfort. The day was all that could be desired in point of weather, a little too warm for the close contact of human beings, but practically perfect for an outdoor assembly. Mr. Bryan spoke from a permanent platform, with a shell-shaped canopy, and long before the meeting began this was crowded by prominent members of labor unions, a number of them accompanied by their families. The crowd began to gather about noon and those who came early sought positions to the front of the stand. Many men and boys climbed trees overlooking the platform, and were able to see and hear the better for their exalted positions. Occasionally the limb of a tree broke and added to the fun and excitement of the occasion. Other men climbed to the roof of the stand, and lying flat on their stomachs peered over the edge at those below like so many human squirrels. The crowd was not as great as had been expected by the promoters of the event. Just before Mr. Bryan entered the park about 6,000 people were clustered around the central point of interest, but after the appearance of the nominee three or four thousand men gathered around the grounds and wanted to catch a glimpse of the Democratic nominee and stood on the outskirts of the audience endeavoring to hear what he said. The charge of twenty-five cents for admission probably served to decrease the attendance. This has always been the custom at Labor Day celebrations in Sharpshooters' Park, but Mr. Bryan probably did not know of it or he might have declined to speak unless with the assurance that no entrance fee would be charged. He made free admission a condition of his appearance at the Driving Park, near Knowlesville, week before last, and has always insisted that no one shall be excluded through lack of means from attending the meetings addressed by him.

The celebration at the park was the annual pic-nic of the Building Trades Council, a representative organization of men employed in building trades. The crowd which gathered was essentially one of workingmen and their families. They enjoyed the address of the nominee with unconstrained freedom and made frequent comments of an amusing character that several times had the effect of making Mr. Bryan break into a laugh which spoiled a rounded period. The crowd was excitingly disorderly in a good-natured way. Two or three times the jam near the stand became so great that several women fainted and were trod on before being rescued and revived. Mr. Bryan once appealed to the people to stop crushing and stopped another time to hand a glass of water to a fainting woman.

Mr. Bryan was received with long continued applause, and throughout his address of an hour's duration he was treated with the utmost good natured familiarity. The crowd called him "Willie," "Billy," "Old Boy" and "Honorable Bill," and told him to "hit 'em again" and to "give 'em another" whenever he caught the fancy of his audience.

It was a few minutes after 2 o'clock when Mr. Bryan's carriage reached the park, followed by several others, carrying labor leaders and their wives. Mr. Bryan's carriage was followed from the roadway through the grounds to the platform by a cheering, running crowd of men and boys. There were no police officers to restrain them, and they almost fell on Mr. Bryan in their eagerness to grasp his hand and say something complimentary. By dint of muscular work Mr. Bryan was able to reach the platform, and smiled his thanks when the thousands cheered him lustily.

President Carroll, who acted as chairman, quickly saw the crowd was in no mood to hear a speech from him and merely presented Mr. Bryan.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech, which was the only one made, there was a repetition of the unrestrained crush on a larger scale in the rear of the platform, where the speaker tried to get away in his carriage. Hundreds pushed in front of him and grasped his hand, whether he liked it or not, and there was a delay of fifteen minutes before a passage way could be cleared. Hundreds rushed on the platform in their mad eagerness to get near the nominee and there was imminent danger of a collapse. Policemen finally got around and into Mr. Bryan's carriage and drove off the people who clung to the vehicle until the road was reached.

The following is a full synopsis of Mr. Bryan's speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I desire to thank the Building and Trades Council for the opportunity which they have extended me of speaking to the people assembled on Labor Day. Labor Day has become a fixed event among our institutions, and it is well that it is so, because on this day all over this nation those who are engaged in the production of wealth meet in order that they may commune with each other, discuss those questions in which they are especially interested, and emphasize before the world that there is nothing dishonorable in the fact that one earns his bread by the sweat of his face.

I am glad to stand on this day in the presence of those whom this nation is so largely indebted for all that it has had, for all that it has now, and for all that it can hope to have.

I am not indulging in idle flattery when I say to you that no part of the people of the world are so important to the welfare of mankind as those whose labor and brains convert the natural resources of the world into material wealth.

I might quote to you what Mr. Carlisle said to these people in 1878, when he described them as the struggling masses who produced the wealth and who paid the taxes of the country. He did not praise them too highly. The struggling masses not only produce the wealth and pay the taxes in time of peace, but the struggling masses have ever been and must ever be the nation's surest protection in time of peril.

The speaker then took from his pocket the copy of an address by Abraham Lincoln delivered in Congress, from which he quoted certain paragraphs, one of which called attention to an effort made to place capital on an equal with if not above labor in the structure of government, and following with the assertion that capital is only the fruit of labor and could have never existed without it. "Labor," said Lincoln, is "superior to capital and deserves much higher consideration."

Mr. Bryan followed with a quotation from Solomon and continued:

Solomon favored neither poverty nor riches. He regarded that condition best which is not at either extreme, but lies between the extremes. Neither great riches nor abject poverty furnish us the soil in which grows the best civilization. Those who are pressed by poverty lose the ambition, the inspiration, the lofty purpose that are necessary to lead one on to the greatest achievements, and those who possess too great wealth lose the necessity for labor—that labor which is absolutely essential to the development of that which is best in human nature. Solomon was right, therefore, when he praised this intermediate condition, for the great middle classes are the bulwark of society, and from the middle classes have come almost all the good that has come to bless the human race.

Let me call your attention to the fact that when the meek and lowly Nazarene came among men and preached peace on earth and good-will towards men, he was not welcomed by those who are described as people who devour widows' houses and under pretences made long prayers, but when he gave that great command, "love thy neighbor as thyself," who listened to him? The Scriptures tell us that the common people who listened to his commandments welcomed him. It is the greatest compliment ever paid to the Master. The Scriptures say the common people heard him gladly—and the common people are the only people who have heard gladly any man who preached humanity and equal rights. [Prolonged applause.]

I don't mean to say that there are not exceptions to the general rule. There have always been found among the richer classes those who are filled with the spirit of philanthropy. There have always been found among them those who were willing to spend their lives in the uplifting of their fellows, but I am speaking of the rule that reforms do not come which are not supported by those who consider themselves lifted above the common people. Nor do I mean that you have never found among the common people those who would betray their fellows. You have found everywhere, in every stage of society, the character of Judas. In any class are to be found those ready to betray their brother. Yet still, in spite of this, the common people have been the great and telling force that has lifted civilization to a higher ground.

There are three forms of government best known among men. There is the monarchy, where the king rules by right divine; there is the aristocracy, where a few control, and there is the democracy, which means the rule of the people themselves. Why is it that the strength of the democracy—I do not use the term in a party sense, but in the broader sense—why is it that the strength of democracy has always been found among the common people? It is simple enough. If a man has high position or great wealth he may be able to stand and keep on the good side of the king; if he has great influence, he may be one of the ruling classes in the aristocracy, but you are not willing to leave any form of government to your children except a democracy in which each child is protected in the enjoyment of life and the pursuit of happiness. The great common people believe in a democratic form of government because it is only in the democratic form of government that they are able to protect their rights and defend their interests; as far as Government can defend a man's interest.

Let me dwell for a moment upon the object of government in this land. Our Government derives its powers from the consent of the governed. What kind of government will people consent to? Only that kind of government that protects all and which knows no favoritism. A government in which every citizen stands on the same plane without regard to position in society and without regard to wealth. [Cheers.] A government which knows equal rights to all and confers special privileges on none—that is the kind of government that appeals to the affections of the common people.

There are two things to be considered in government. The first is that in the enactment of legislation you should be careful to give no advantage to one person over another person, if that advantage can be prevented. It is the duty of the Government to protect all, if possible, without injustice to any one. Again, the government must restrain men from injuring one another. That is one of the important duties of government—to prevent men from injuring one another, and the government that fails to restrain the strongest from injuring the weakest is a government which fails to do its whole duty. I was passing through Iowa some months ago and I got an idea from some hogs. [Laughter.] An idea is the most important thing that a person can get into his head, and we gather our ideas from every source. Riding along in the cars I noticed a number of hogs rooting in a field and tearing up the ground. The first thought that came to me was that they were destroying a good deal of property, and that carried me back to the time when I lived on the farm, and I remembered that we had rings in the noses of our hogs. And why? Not to keep the hogs from getting fat, for we were more interested in their getting fatter than they were. [Laughter.] The sooner they got fat, the sooner we killed them and the longer they were in getting fat the longer they lived. But why were rings put in the noses of those hogs? So that while they were getting fat they would not destroy more property than they were worth. And as I thought of that, this came to me—that one of the duties of the government—one of the important duties of the government is to put rings in the noses of the hogs.

Now, my friends, don't consider this a reflection on your neighbor. [Laughter and cries, "Hanna is already fat."] It is possible under our form of government to have justice and to govern as the people deserve. Ours is the best form of government because it is possible for the people to make it, built on the best intelligence, the highest virtue and the patriotism of all the people. But let me warn you against confusing government with the abuses of government. Andrew Jackson said that there were no necessary evils in government; that evils existed only in its abuses. He was right, my friends. [Cheers.] There are no necessary evils in government, and no man who understands the advantage of government is going to raise his voice against it. It is the abuses of government against which we have a right to explain. There are they who would denounce one criticising such abuses and call him a disturber. A disturber is one who breeds discontent. I want to say to you that discontent lies at the foundation of all progress. So long as you are satisfied you never go forward. It is only when you are dissatisfied with your conditions that you try to improve them.

There is this difference between our form of government and the monarchial form. If you are discontented under a monarchy you can petition for relief, but your petition may be disregarded. Discontent under a monarchy may end in despair, or it may end in revolution. Discontent under our form of government ends in reformation through the peaceful means of the ballot.

I am not going to violate the proprieties of this occasion by entering into the discussion of partisan questions. But I desire to call your attention to certain broad questions which cannot be confined by party lines. The ballot is the means by which the people of this country must right every wrong. And if the people have not the independence, if they have not the intelligence to right their wrongs at the ballot box, they have not the courage to secure their rights in any other way. [Cheers.] But my friends, conditions arise in this country which make it impossible to use the ballots which they have. Through certain things, so strong, so powerful, men were afraid to exercise freely and upon their own conscience the political rights given them under our institutions. What did they do? I honor the laboring men of this country and organized labor standing at the head of the laboring men, because they secured for the people of this country an Australian ballot. [Great applause.] That ballot did not come down to you from above. That ballot is a result of your own demand. It is the result of your own influence. The laboring man to-day enjoys the advantage of the Australian ballot because the laboring man of this country compelled the adoption of the Australian ballot. [Cheers.]

Now, my friends, among all the agencies which for the past few years have been at work improving the condition and protecting the rights of this country I believe that labor organization stands first. It has brought the laboring men together where they could compare their views, where they could combine their influences as an organization, and we have laboring organizations to thank for many blessings they have secured for you. [Prolonged applause.]

Now, my friends, some have criticised labor organizations. [Cries of Hanna, Hanna.] There are some who believe that banks should join an association; that railways should join an association; that all wealthy corporations should join an association, but not the laboring men. Yet the laboring men's associations have been the means by which he has protected himself in his warfare against these other associations. The laboring organization has done as much good for society as any of the other organizations have done or will do. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, when you come to use the ballot, I want you to remember that that ballot was not given to you by any man who employs you. [Loud cheering, and cries: "We'll give it you, though, that's no dream."] That ballot was given to you by laws; you had it before being employed. It was yours after your employment ceases. You do not tell him that if he does not vote according to your opinion you will quit working for him. [Cheers and laughter.] But you have as much right to tell him that as he has to tell you that you will have to quit work for him if you do not vote as he wants you to.

When I say this I am not afraid of offending anybody, because if there is an employer in this country who believes that he has a right by paying wages to control the vote to whom the wages go, he is a man who cannot be offended,

I have known men who thought that because they loaned a man money that, therefore, as long as they held his note that he must vote as they wanted him or risk foreclosure. I am not afraid of offending any man who has that opinion, because a man who will use a loan to intimidate a citizen has not learned the genius of the institutions under which we live. I cannot impress upon you any more important truth than this, that your ballot is your own, to do with it what you please, and that there is nobody that must be satisfied with your vote except your judgment and your conscience. [Cries: "You'll be satisfied with it, Bryan"].

At this point the limb of a tree upon which a listener was sitting fell with its human burden to the ground. Mr. Bryan said: Well, at least the man who fell did not make the mistake that some men are making; he did not saw off the limb he sat on like some men who are trying to destroy the products of labor. [Great applause.]

It is said vigilance is the price of liberty. Yes, not only of the nation but of the individual, Vigilance is the price of individual liberty. A citizen who is indifferent is a citizen who is apt to be misruled. The citizen who is watchful has the best chance of living under good laws and wise and beneficent institutions. Let me leave with you this one parting word. Let me urge you, whatever may be your views on political questions, whatever may be your ideas as to policy, proposed from time to time by various parties, make it your highest ambition to prove yourself worthy of that greatest of all names—an American citizen.

BASE BALL.

Result of Games Played Yesterday at Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Baltimore—Baltimore, 4; Louisville, 3. Second game — Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 1.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 5.

Boston—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 4. Second game—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 2.

New York—New York, 13; Pittsburg, 2. Second game—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 2.

Brooklyn—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 6. Second game—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 1.

Washington — Washington, 2; St. Louis, 6. Second game—Washington, 11; St. Louis, 1.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Cotton Picking Progressing—The Drought Yet Unbroken.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 7.—The State crop bulletin to-day says: "The drought is yet unbroken over many parts of the central and eastern districts, and but little improvement is now possible in crop conditions. Cotton picking is progressing and under favorable conditions; the quality of cotton is high. The crop will be nearly all open by October first in the eastern district. Many fields already look as if struck by frost.

"The peanut crop is cut short by the August drought. Rice is only ordinary. Tobacco continues poor in quality. Most of that crop has been housed."

The steamer Bermuda sailed for New York yesterday afternoon, having been finally cleared by Collector Read.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

TOM WATSON'S CAMPAIGN.

Address at Dallas, Texas—Denounced the Democrats But Said Nothing Against Republicans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DALLAS, TEX., September 7.—The Hon. Thos. E. Watson, of Georgia, Populist candidate for Vice President, to-day addressed about five thousand persons at the State fair grounds. The occasion was a Labor Day celebration, but Mr Watson seemed to have forgotten this, as he said nothing concerning labor but devoted his speech to Populistic doctrines almost exclusively. Mr. Watson was especially severe in his denunciation of the Democratic party but said practically nothing against the Republicans. He lampooned the Hon. Arthur Sewall, Democratic nominee for Vice President, characterizing him as the incarnation of all that is venal in politics and as the prominent Republican representative of monopolies and the money power. He declared that Sewall went to the Chicago Convention not only as a national banker, but as a gold bug at heart, and was at that time personally supporting a gold standard Democrat for the Governorship of Maine. Mr. Watson declared that he was in this fight to a finish, and that he will not retire from the race for Vice President in Mr. Sewall's favor. That if Bryan is defeated, Sewall will be to blame and that if Bryan wins, it must be because Watson wins also. "So long as Tom Watson lives the Populist party shall not die," was one of Mr. Watson's emphatic declarations.

The speaker reviewed the course of political events since the Democracy came into national power and could discover nothing good in the record. He lashed the railroads for attempting to coerce employes into joining "sound money" clubs. He spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. Bryan, saying that no railroad or other monopoly or corporation had ever controlled or can control him, but that the same could be said of Tom Watson.

Before the meeting a parade of labor organizations was had through the city.

During Mr. Watson's speaking the crowd continued attentive. But there was only moderate applause. Many leading Populist politicians occupied places on the platform and, of course, were the most demonstrative in the cheering and other evidences of satisfaction.

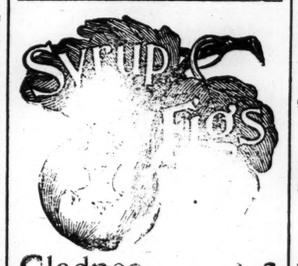
Mr. Watson spoke for more than an hour. At the conclusion of his address, President George N. Beach, of the State labor organizations, announced the programme for the afternoon, and the meeting adjourned until 2 p. m. Mr. Watson is accompanied by State Committeeman Reed, of Brunswick, Ga., member of the Populist National Committee. Mr. Reed is down for a speech this afternoon.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE

By Negroes Near Hamlet, N. C.—A Respectable White Farmer and His Wife Their Victims.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 7.—Near Hamlet last night two negroes, railway employes, went to the house of a respectable farmer and enticed him some distance from the house, and beat him into insensibility. They then returned to the house, seized his wife, outraged her and then fled to the swamp. News of the crime was not known until this morning, when nearly everybody began a search for the negroes.



Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the transient nature of many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is before all important, to avoid imitations of this beneficial effects, and to note that in purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., and sold by all reputable druggists.

If at any time you have the misfortune to not have it on hand, and feel that you need a laxative or other remedy, you are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may well be recommended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs is the highest and is most largely used and most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 30 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Paper-hanging done by a thorough workman, with neatness and dispatch, at reasonable rates Send call orders to 18 South Second street. A. T Mansfield. sep 8 1t*

Do you speculate? "Guide to Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margins thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York. my 17 1y tu th su

For Rent, from October 1st, 1896, the house No. 411 North Front street, known as the Victor House. Can be used as a public house or a private residence. Fifteen Rooms, Cistern and Bath Rooms, all in good order. Apply to Jas. Madden. sep 5 tf

To the public.—I take this method of notifying my friends and the public that I have no office down town and request that they address all communications to my home, No. 620 Harnett street. Also, that I have no connection with the firm of Silva & Savage, and because of the similarity of the two names, "Silvy" and "Silva," confusion has arisen. Joseph Silvy. sep 3 1w*

$25.00 reward for return of Diamond Stud, No. 418 on spiral, taken from purse found on Fourth and Castle streets Friday morning. No questions asked. Leave at STAR office. sep 2 tf

The Dairy Restaurant No. 25 Market street is now open. Table first class. Open from 6 a. m. until 10 p. m. Give us a call. aug 15 tf

Photographs—A poor Photograph is one of the poorest things in the world. Remember I guarantee you first class Photos at reasonable rates. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. aug 2 tf

Wanted—Your property on my list, if it is for sale. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 125 Princess street. ('Phone 256.) jy 12 tf

Wanted—A number of good people to call and see my fine line of Groceries, Watermelons and Cantalopes received fresh from the farm every day. Chas. D. Jacobs, 217½ North Front street. jy 11 tf

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c81

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c81

THE CELEBRATED

Bartholomay Brew. Co.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Best Beer In the World.

It Sells Itself On Its Merits.

Bartholomay's

ROCHESTER

BEER.

HANDLED BY ALL SALOONS

Outside the city solicited.

F. RICHTER, Agent

For Export and Draught.

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SALT, SALT, SALT.

7866 SACKS SALT

now landing ex-Schr. C. C. Lister, at our warehouse.

New Catch Mullets

just in from Fishery.

Orders solicited. Prompt shipments made.

HALL & PEARSALL,

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Press Boy Wanted.

A stout, reliable boy who has had experience in running.

Job Presses,

may SECURE EMPLOYMENT by applying at the

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For Rent,

COTTAGE ON OCEAN VIEW, FURNISHED.

Apply to

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MRS. MATTHEW S. QUAY.

Wife of the Great Republican Leader Adds Her Testimony to that of Thousands of Others for Paine's Celery Compound.

Among the testimonials received this year by the proprietors of that greatest of all remedies, Paine's celery compound, are found many, as usual, from families of national reputation.

One of these is the following sincere statement that bears the signature of Agnes B. Quay, the wife of the Hon. Matthew S. Quay, United States Senator, whom Pennsylvania so urgently named for the Presidency at St. Louis:

"WASHINGTON, May 15, 1896.
"MESS. WELLS & RICHARDSON,
Burlington, Vt.

"*Dear Sirs:*—My daughter and I have been using your Paine's Celery Compound this spring with most beneficial results.

"Those in an over fatigued condition will find it a gentle stimulant and an excellent tonic, and I add my testimony to others without reluctance."

The relative merits and efficiency of Paine's celery compound in making people well is clearly shown in the character of the people who to-day rely on it to cure insomnia, nervous debility, persistent headaches and a rundown condition.

It is the power of rapid repair of the tissues that makes Paine's celery compound the great saver of life that it is. It brings just the needed nutriment to the distracted nerve tissues, all over the body and increases the volume of healthy blood so that a breaking down of some vital part is averted. While taking Paine's celery compound there is a general building up of the deep-lying tissues all over the body, and a throwing off of unsound elements that clog and interfere with its healthy activity.

The story of the discovery and unparalleled success of Paine's celery compound is the story of a high purpose, steadfastly followed; the reward for the life-long study of the nervous system in health and disease. Prof. Edward E. Phelps' discovery in the laboratory of the Dartmouth Medical School proved a monumental work in the art of dealing successfully with many diseases that were up to that time held to be obstinate of cure. To-day rheumatism and neuralgia, heart palpitation and nervous dyspepsia are taken in hand by Paine's celery compound with the absolute assurance of freeing the system of them entirely.

In this greatest of all remedies there is hope for every person distressed by symptoms of dyspepsia, impure blood, failing vigor or low nervous condition.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Successors to Katz & Polvogt,

No. 9 North Front St.

Having Taken Stock

We find we have in hand a large lot of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which must be sold, as we need room for our FALL and WINTER STOCK

For several weeks to come seasonable goods can be had at prices which will insure sales.

We need the room,
You need the goods,
Press the button,
Price does the rest.

New line CARPETS expected this week. Call early and take your choice. Would rather sell at your own price than pack away.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

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The Great Cash Sale

BY

JOHNSON & FORE

WILL BE CONTINUED THIS WEEK. YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT.

Everything in their Store is offered at

Actual Cost for Cash.

We mean just what we say. You can secure some

Splendid Bargains.

JOHNSON & FORE,

sep 6 tf No. 111 Market Street.

Matches.

250 Gross Atlantic MATCHES.
100 Gross Climax "
150 Gross B. & C. "
100 Gross Coast "
125 Gross Globe "
75 Gross 200 "
140 Barrels New MULLETS.
100 New CHEESE.
200 Boxes STARCH.
50 Dozen BROOMS.

W. B. COOPER,

aug 30 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C

For Sale,

12 NEW IRON SAFES,

weight from 500 to 2,500 lbs.; different makes.

Also Several Second-Hand Safes.

Write or call on

Sam'l Bear, Sr.,

12 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

aug 16 tf